

AD _____

MIPR NUMBER 93MM3511

TITLE: Development of Ultra Long Duration Local Anesthetic Agents in a Rat Model

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Mark D. Kline, M.D.

CONTRACTING ORGANIZATION: Walter Reed Army Medical Center
Washington, DC 20307-5001

REPORT DATE: November 1997

TYPE OF REPORT: Final

PREPARED FOR: U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command
Fort Detrick, Maryland 21702-5012

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT: Approved for public release;
distribution unlimited

The views, opinions and/or findings contained in this report are those of the author(s) and should not be construed as an official Department of the Army position, policy or decision unless so designated by other documentation.

19980223 078

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 3

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE			Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188	
<small>Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.</small>				
1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blank)		2. REPORT DATE November 1997	3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED Final (15 Dec 92 - 31 Dec 95)	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Development of Ultra Long Duration Local Anesthetic Agents in a Rat Model			5. FUNDING NUMBERS 93MM3511	
6. AUTHOR(S) Kline, Mark D., M.D.				
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Walter Reed Army Medical Center Washington, DC 20307-5001			8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command Fort Detrick, Maryland 21702-5012			10. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER	
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES				
12a. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.			12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE	
13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words) For decades anesthesiologists have sought an agent that would provide local anesthesia lasting for days rather than hours. The ideal ultra-long duration local anesthetic agent would affect sensory but not motor fibers, be free of local irritant effects, have a high therapeutic index, and provide analgesia for several days. No agent currently exists that meets all these criteria. Lecithin-coated microcrystal technology shows promise in improving the delivery of local anesthetics and analgesics. In this study three different agents were developed and tested in animal models to establish possible clinical efficacy.				
14. SUBJECT TERMS CIC3, Agents, Anesthesia			15. NUMBER OF PAGES 72	
			16. PRICE CODE	
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT Unclassified	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE Unclassified	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT Unclassified	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT Unlimited	

FOREWORD

Opinions, interpretations, conclusions and recommendations are those of the author and are not necessarily endorsed by the U.S. Army.

Where copyrighted material is quoted, permission has been obtained to use such material.

Where material from documents designated for limited distribution is quoted, permission has been obtained to use the material.

Citations of commercial organizations and trade names in this report do not constitute an official Department of Army endorsement or approval of the products or services of these organizations.

In conducting research using animals, the investigator(s) adhered to the "Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals," prepared by the Committee on Care and Use of Laboratory Animals of the Institute of Laboratory Resources, National Research Council (NIH Publication No. 86-23, Revised 1985).

For the protection of human subjects, the investigator(s) adhered to policies of applicable Federal Law 45 CFR 46.

In conducting research utilizing recombinant DNA technology, the investigator(s) adhered to current guidelines promulgated by the National Institutes of Health.

In the conduct of research utilizing recombinant DNA, the investigator(s) adhered to the NIH Guidelines for Research Involving Recombinant DNA Molecules.

In the conduct of research involving hazardous organisms, the investigator(s) adhered to the CDC-NIH Guide for Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories.

Mark D. Kline

Mark D. Kline, M.D.

November 1997

PI - Signature

Date

Table Of Contents

Foreword	3
Introduction	4
Body:	
Development of Rat Tail-Block Model	8
Testing of Microencapsulated Tetracaine in Rat Tail-Block Model	9
Testing of Microencapsulated Bupivacaine in Rat Tail-Block Model	13
Testing of Microencapsulated Bupivacaine in Rat Tail Flick Model	16
Concentration-Response Analysis of Lecithin-coated Bupivacaine Microcrystals	19
Intradermal Toxicity of Lecithin-coated Tetracaine Microcrystals	22
Intradermal Toxicity of Lecithin-coated Bupivacaine Microcrystals	29
Neurotoxicity of Lecithin-coated Tetracaine Microcrystals in a Rat Sciatic Nerve Model	34
Spinal Cord Toxicity of Lecithin Coated Tetracaine Microcrystals	40
Pharmacokinetics of Microencapsulated Naproxen in the Rabbit	42
Conclusions	46
References	49
Resulting Bibliography	52
Recipients of Pay	54
Appendix A: Resulting Patent	55

Introduction

For decades anesthesiologists have sought an agent that would provide local anesthesia lasting for days rather than hours. The ideal ultra-long duration local anesthetic agent would affect sensory but not motor fibers, be free of local irritant effects, have a high therapeutic index, and provide analgesia for several days.(1) No agent currently exists that meets all these criteria.

Long-acting local anesthetics could be utilized in a variety of military/civilian medical settings. Post operative pain from thoracotomies or upper abdominal incisions could be alleviated with rib blocks using a long-acting local anesthetic. This method would obviate the respiratory depression induced by narcotics, requires only a single treatment at the time of surgery, and allows a constant pain suppression immediately post surgery that does not wax and wane with intermittent dosing. Advantages of the method would allow earlier ambulation, provide pain-free breathing immediately postoperatively (which would allow the patient to take a larger tidal volume, preventing respiratory infection), decrease the labor involved with controlling pain, and allow earlier discharge from the ICU/hospital. Additionally, long-acting local anesthetics would be useful in the control of chronic cancer pain and in patients suffering from reflex sympathetic dystrophy.

Dental uses could include provision of emergency pain relief from toothaches, allowing the soldier to function in his job during wartime or while multi-step dental procedures are being performed in a non-combat theater of operations. Long-acting anesthetic agents may be useful if incorporated with the dental caries filling process to prevent the tooth from being sensitive post filling.

Other military applications of an ultra long-acting local anesthetic would be for surgery during a space mission where local anesthetics would be preferable over general anesthesia. Development of an ultra long-acting local anesthetic would be very cost effective for the military health care system by decreasing the incidence of post-surgical pneumonia, saving nursing/physician time for duties other than pain control, returning personnel to the workplace in a more expeditious fashion, and increasing safety of pain control by obviating the respiratory depression seen with narcotics.

Early efforts to develop ultra-long duration agents included the introduction of cyclizing compounds by Ross and Akerman in 1972.(2) They postulated that an appropriate tertiary amine local anesthetic injected near a nerve would diffuse into the nerve and be converted to a quaternary ammonium compound, which could not readily diffuse out through the membrane. Unfortunately, no successful agent was brought to human trials. Biotoxins such as tetrodotoxin were investigated and found to be excellent in vitro ultra-long agents but performed poorly in vivo due to minimal penetration of neural sheaths and high systemic toxicity.(3)

Tetraethylammonium derivatives appeared to be promising ultra-long acting agents when Scurlock and Curtis demonstrated rat infraorbital nerve sensory anesthesia of 388 hours duration in 1981.(4) This effect was later shown to be due to neurotoxicity.(5)

Most current efforts are primarily concerned with modifying formulations of currently existing local anesthetics to yield new release mechanisms that will sustain ultra-long duration anesthesia. These nonimmediate release systems may be divided into the categories listed in Table 1.

Table 1

NONIMMEDIATE RELEASE SYSTEMS

1. Delayed release
2. Sustained release
 - a. controlled release
 - b. prolonged release

Delayed-release systems are those that use repetitive, intermittent dosing of a drug from one or more immediate-release units incorporated into a single dosage form.(6) Examples of delayed release systems include repeat-action tablets and capsules, and enteric-coated tablets where timed release is achieved by a barrier coating.(6) Delayed release dosage forms attempted for local anesthetics include the use of a peanut oil vehicle and the addition of substituted dextrans. The peanut oil/procaine formulation was found to cause unacceptable neurotoxicity.(1) Peanut oil preparations of other medications such as haloperidol have resulted in sterile abscesses at the site of injection, lipid emboli, and anaphylactic reactions.

The addition of substituted dextrans to prilocaine, lidocaine or bupivacaine has elicited conflicting reports.(7,8,9,10) Hasson et al suggested that macromolecules with relatively high intrinsic viscosity may be useful adjuvants in the search for longer-acting local anesthetics.(9) They found that infraorbital nerve block in the rat with prilocaine was lengthened by the addition of dextrans.(7) The substituted dextrans, however, were found to be neurotoxic and immunogenic. The naturally occurring mucopolysaccharide hyaluronic acid was tested in this model and also found to lengthen the action of prilocaine.(10) Scurlock et al investigated low molecular weight dextrans combined with lidocaine and bupivacaine in an infraorbital nerve block model and found no increased duration of local anesthetic action.(8)

Recently, delayed release of local anesthetics for both spinal and epidural conduction blockade has been achieved in a rabbit model by the addition of a lipid solution (iophendylate) to procaine, lidocaine and tetracaine.(11,12,13) The duration of motor block from subarachnoid 1% tetracaine, for example, was increased from 130 minutes to 447 minutes by the addition of iophendylate.(11) The presumed

mechanism of delayed release is "storage" of the local anesthetic in the lipid solution. Because aseptic arachnoiditis has been reported to occur after intrathecal injection of iophendylate, this vehicle may not prove to be clinically useful.

Sustained release mechanisms include any drug delivery system that achieves slow release of drug over an extended period of time.(6) If the system is successful at maintaining constant drug levels in the blood or target tissue, it is considered a controlled release system.(6) An example of a controlled release system used in anesthesiology is continuous infusion intrathecal pumps. Sustained release systems that do not maintain constant drug levels in the blood or target tissue, but do extend the duration of action over that achieved by conventional delivery are considered prolonged release systems.(6)

Prolonged release of bupivacaine has been achieved by surgical implantation of pellets composed of bupivacaine and biodegradable polyanhydride polymers to provide sciatic nerve blockade in rats.(14) It is theorized that this system allows sustained release of the local anesthetic agent via enzyme-catalyzed cleavages of the polymeric system.(15)

Prolonged release has also been achieved with lipid encapsulation of various local anesthetics to include lidocaine, etidocaine, bupivacaine and tetracaine.(16,17,18) Lipid encapsulation consists of adding the agent to be encapsulated to a lipid in an aqueous vehicle and sonicating the mixture. The lipid forms micelle like structures called liposomes, trapping the drug and aqueous carrier in the center of the liposome. If the drug is lipid soluble it may be trapped in the lipid bilayer of the liposome. Liposomal formulations of bupivacaine were shown to yield a low prolonged plasma level after epidural administration to rabbits for 3 days.(16) Liposomal encapsulated bupivacaine was shown to provide a rat tail block for 34 hours compared to 6 hours in nonencapsulated bupivacaine control animals.(17)

Liposomal encapsulated local anesthetics show promise in increasing the duration of local anesthetic action. Use of nonantigenic substances such as lecithin to form the lipid bilayer helps ensure tissue compatibility. Drawbacks of liposomal delivery systems include a low weight to volume ratio, creating a low payload of local anesthetic. In addition, liposome preparations are only moderately stable due to van der Waals forces between the liposomes that cause aggregation and settling.

A novel prolonged release system has been developed by Haynes et al which consists of microencapsulation of local anesthetic agents in crystalline form.(19) This system employs local anesthetic microcrystals which are coated by lecithin while still in crystalline form. The lecithin coating consists of a lipid monolayer immediately surrounding the crystal, which is in turn surrounded by a lipid bilayer. This primary coat is augmented by smaller lipid vesicles and unilamellar membranes to form a secondary coat. The release rate of the drug is determined by

its crystalline dissolution rate and its rate of diffusion through the primary and secondary coats to its site of action as free drug.

This delivery system can be used as a carrier for any poorly soluble agent. Agents of low aqueous solubility generally can not be delivered parenterally due to the large volumes required to dissolve the agent. Using microcrystal encapsulation technology, large amounts of poorly soluble agents can be delivered in small volumes as the process does not rely on dissolution but rather on suspension. This technology was applied to the analgesic class of drugs known as nonsteroidal antiinflammatory agents. Nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs are widely used to provide pain relief during the postoperative period. (20,21,22,23) They have been shown to provide effective analgesia in many trauma and surgical settings, both when used alone and when used as an adjunct to opioid analgesia. (24)

Microcrystal technology offers promise for development of ultra-long duration local anesthetics and analgesics. The purpose of this study is to develop and test various preparations of microencapsulated local anesthetics in a rat model as a first step toward clinical use of such preparations. The work includes testing efficacy and toxicity of the microencapsulated local anesthetics in a variety of rat nerve types and tissues. Some pharmacokinetic testing was done in a rabbit model to limitations of rat plasma volumes when repeated sampling was required for pharmacokinetic analysis.

Body

Development of Rat Tail-Block Model

The rat tail-clamp model described by Munson et al is an established model for determination of the effectiveness of analgesics. (25) This model was modified by Haynes to evaluate the efficacy of local anesthetics by performing rat tail blocks. (26)

The rat spinal cord runs from the foramen magnum to its termination at about the third and fourth lumbar vertebrae. (27) The cervical and lumbar enlargements (intumescencia cervicalis and lumbalis, respectively) contain the neurons innervating the fore and hind limbs. (27) There are eight pairs of cervical, thirteen thoracic, six lumbar, four sacral and three caudal or coccygeal nerves. (27)

The tail receives afferent neural input from paired dorsolateral and ventrolateral tail nerves. (28). These are the caudal nerves which terminate in the dorsal horn segments of S3-Co3 primarily in laminae 1 and 2 (the substantia gelatinosa). (28,29) These afferent fibers consist of both myelinated as well as unmyelinated fibers. (29) Motor neurons for the tail muscles reside in the ventral horn of ten segments, L4-Co3. (28)

The rat tail block is performed by injecting local anesthetic in either a ring block or four quadrant block to reach the paired dorsolateral and ventrolateral caudal nerves. (26) The injected material spreads in the fascial plane beneath the dermis which extends the block. An artery and nerve travel near each caudal nerve so care must be taken while performing this block to not produce an intravascular injection.

Efficacy of local anesthetics in producing a tail block can be measured by tail clamp. A hemostat is used to grasp the tail distal to where the block was placed. No flinch to tail pinch indicates local anesthesia to the area tested. Flinch to tail pinch is considered documentation of lack of local anesthesia to the area. The authors utilize a tail pinch proximal to the area block to demonstrate normal innervation to the tail in an area not expected to be affected by the tail block followed by a tail pinch distal to the area blocked. This allows each animal to serve as its own control. The rat tail block model has served as an effective means for the evaluation of antinociception and local anesthetic effect.

Testing of Microencapsulated Tetracaine in Rat Tail-Block Model

Purpose

This study was performed to whether an ultra-long local anesthetic effect could be achieved by injection of lecithin-coated tetracaine microcrystals in a peripheral nerve block such as the rat tail block.

Methods

Animals were maintained and utilized according to public laws 89-544, 91-579 and 94-279 (the animal welfare act and amendments). Male spragh dawley rats weighing approximately 250 grams were used. Animals were maintained on a standard laboratory diet.

This study employed the rat tail clamp method of pain evaluation. (25) 0.3 cc of test agent was infiltrated subcutaneously in the mid tail region using a 23 gauge needle. The presence of local anesthesia was evaluated by clamping the tail with a hemostat both distally and proximally to the blocked region, thus allowing each animal to serve as its own control. Flinch to tail clamp was considered a positive response and equated with lack of neural blockade. No flinch to tail clamp was considered a negative response and equated with adequate local anesthesia to the area being tested.

Agents evaluated were 10 % lecithin-coated tetracaine microcrystals (group 1), 1% tetracaine in solution (in 5% dextrose in water)(group 2), 10% tetracaine solution (in 5% dextrose in water)(group 3), lecithin membranes without drug (group 4), and 5% dextrose in water (group 5).

Statistical correlation was measured by the Mann-Whitney two tailed test for normal approximation. A p value less than 0.02 was considered statistically significant.

Materials and sources were as follows: Tetracaine HCl, Sigma Chemical Company (T-7508); potassium iodide, Sigma Chemical Company (P-8256); egg lecithin, Pfanstiehl Laboratories, Inc. (P-123).

Lecithin coated tetracaine-HI microcrystals were made by the following procedure: The tetracaine-HI crystals were placed in a beaker with 20 grams egg lecithin, 180 mg methyl paraben, 20 mg propyl paraben, and 3 mg gentamycin sulfate. The volume of the preparation was then raised to 100 ml with mannitol buffer as above. The mixture was then sonicated using a Heat Systems Ultrasonics W185D Sonicator (Heat Systems Ultrasonics, Inc., Long Island, New York). The sonicator was operated at power stage 10 resulting in an output of 100 W for 45 minutes of total sonication time. The sonicator was cycled off for 1 minute for every three minutes of sonication time and the preparation was jacketed in an ice bath to

avoid the build up of heat. During the processing of the preparation the pH was monitored and adjusted to pH 7.2-7.4 as necessary using NaOH and HCl. The preparation was then placed under refrigeration and allowed to settle for 24 hours. The top phase of the preparation was then drawn off leaving 50 ml of the concentrated microcrystals in the bottom phase suspension. The final product was placed in sterile glass serum vials and sterilized with 1.5 megarads of gamma irradiation from a cobalt-60 source.

Particle size analysis of the preparation performed by a Coulter N4 MD Submicron Particle Analyzer showed that 80% of the material had a particle size between 100 nm and 500 nm. Microscopic evaluation showed that all of the material was < 5 μ m in size. Stability testing showed that these particle size ranges remained consistent for up to 18 months storage at room temperature.

Results

All animals that developed a local anesthetic block showed a negative tail flick distal to the injection site within 5 minutes. All animals demonstrated a positive response to tail clamping proximal to the injection site throughout the experiment. Animals in Group 1 (10% lecithin-coated tetracaine microcrystals) showed a tail block lasting 43.4 ± 1.3 hours (SEM with $n = 9$). Group 2 (1% tetracaine solution) had a mean tail block time of 8.5 ± 1.8 hours (SEM with $n = 5$). Duration of local anesthetic effect for Group 1 and Group 2 are compared in Figure 1. In Group 3 (10% tetracaine solution), 3 of 5 rats developed signs of CNS toxicity within 5 minutes and died within 10 minutes of the injection. The two survivors had a negative response to tail clamp but appeared to develop wet gangrene of the tail and were sacrificed after 9.3 hours and 17.8 hours. Animals in Group 4 (lecithin membranes without drug) and in Group 5 (5% dextrose in water) showed no evidence of local anesthetic blockade for a period of 2 hours after injection. All animals in Groups 1 and 2 regained a positive response to tail clamping distal to the injection site. Gross examination of the injection sites in Groups 1, 2, 4, and 5 revealed no evidence of tissue necrosis.

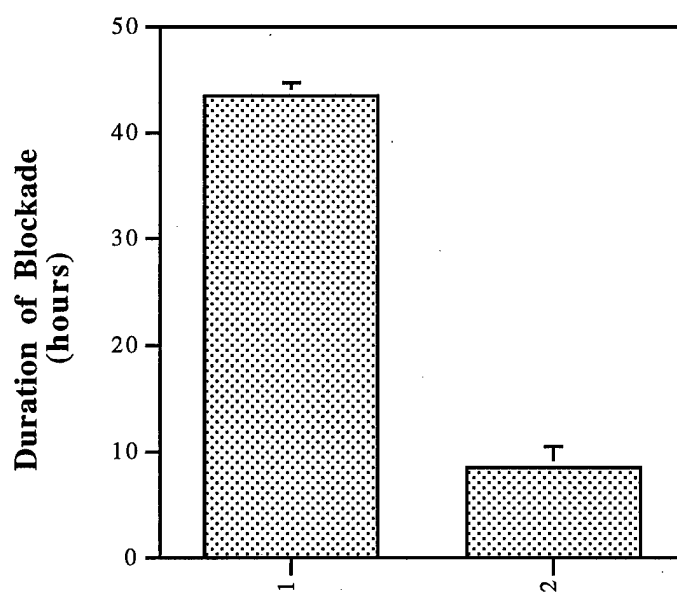
Discussion

This study demonstrated that 10% lecithin-coated tetracaine microcrystals provide ultra-long duration local anesthesia lasting 43 hours in the rat tail block model. No evidence of gross local tissue damage or systemic toxicity was observed with the 10% microencapsulated tetracaine, in contrast to 10% tetracaine solution which produced death in 60% of animals and caused wet gangrene of the tails in the survivors. The local anesthesia produced by 10% lecithin-coated tetracaine microcrystals was shown to be reversible as 100% of the animals that received the agent regained a positive tail flick response to painful stimulation, thus effectively ruling out nerve injury as the mechanism of local anesthesia. The possibility of local anesthetic effect due to the volume of the injectate causing pressure injury to nerves was ruled out by observing the lack of any local anesthetic effect with equal

injected volumes of 5% dextrose in water. Finally, the lack of effect of microcapsules alone indicates that when used in conjunction with tetracaine microcrystals they exert a pharmacokinetic rather than pharmacodynamic effect.

The anesthesia produced by 10% microencapsulated tetracaine was ultra long in duration and without observed toxic effects, indicating that the microencapsulation of this agent provides sustained release without toxic peaks in delivery of what would otherwise be a toxic concentration of the drug.

Figure 1: Lecithin-coated Tetracaine Microcrystals in a Rat Tail Block Model (tail clamp assay)



Group 1 = 10% lecithin-coated tetracaine microcrystals

Group 2 = 1% plain tetracaine

Duration of block tested with tail clamp method.

Testing of Microencapsulated Bupivacaine in Rat Tail-Block Model

Purpose

This study was performed to whether an ultra-long local anesthetic effect could be achieved by injection of lecithin-coated bupivacaine microcrystals in a peripheral nerve block such as the rat tail block.

Methods

Animals were maintained and utilized according to public laws 89-544, 91-579 and 94-279 (the animal welfare act and amendments). Male spragh dawley rats weighing approximately 250 grams were used. Animals were maintained on a standard laboratory diet.

Lecithin-coated bupivacaine hydrochloride microcrystals were prepared as described for tetracaine microcrystals.

The presence of local anesthesia was evaluated by a modification of the rat tail-clamp assay of Muson et al: a subcutaneous ring block was instilled in the mid tail region using 0.3 cc of test agent (26). The tail was clamped with a hemostat distal and proximal to the block, allowing each animal to serve as its own control. Flinch to tail clamp was considered a positive response and equated with lack of local anesthesia. No flinch to tail clamp was considered a negative response and equated with adequate local anesthesia to the area tested.

Agents evaluated included 10% lecithin-coated bupivacaine microcrystals (group 1), 0.75% bupivacaine (group 2), 5% dextrose in water (group 3), and lecithin membranes without drug (group 4).

Statistical correlation was measured using the Mann-Whitney two tailed test for normal approximation with p value < 0.02 considered statistically significant.

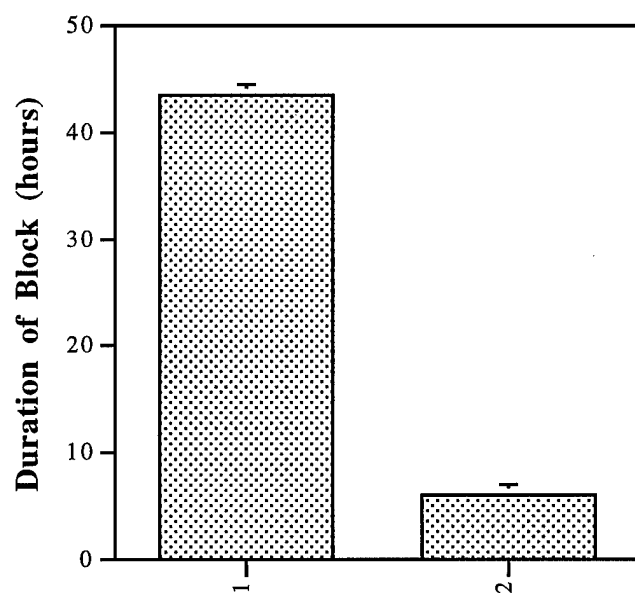
Results

Animals in Group 1 (10% microencapsulated bupivacaine) showed a tail block lasting 43.3 ± 0.5 hours (expressed as SEM with $n = 4$). Group 2 (0.75% bupivacaine) had a tail block lasting 5.8 ± 0.5 hours ($n = 4$). Duration of local anesthetic effect for Group 1 and Group 2 are compared in Figure 2. Onset of block in Groups 1 and 2 was within 5 minutes. Animals in Group 3 (5% dextrose in water, $n = 4$) and Group 4 (lecithin membranes without drug, $n = 4$) showed 0 animals manifesting local anesthesia of the tail.

Discussion

These data indicate that lecithin-coated bupivacaine microcrystals provide ultra long duration local anesthesia. Microencapsulation allows for the delivery of what would otherwise be a toxic amount of drug. This agent may prove to be a useful adjunct for treating chronic pain conditions and acute post surgical pain. These initial data suggest the drug is released from the microencapsulated depot over a 43 hour period creating a sustained anesthesia comparable to the clinically useful 0.75% bupivacaine.

Figure 2: Lecithin-coated Bupivacaine Microcrystals in a Rat Tail Block Model (tail clamp assay)



Group 1 = 10% lecithin-coated bupivacaine microcrystals

Group 2 = 0.75% plain bupivacaine

Duration of block tested with tail clamp method.

Testing of Microencapsulated Bupivacaine in Rat Tail Flick Model

Purpose

This study was performed to compare the duration of the local anesthetic effect produced by injection of lecithin-coated bupivacaine microcrystals in the rat tail block when measured by the tail flick assay to that measured previously with the rat tail clamp assay.

Methods

Animals were maintained and utilized according to public laws 89-544, 91-579 and 94-279 (the animal welfare act and amendments). Male spragh dawley rats weighing approximately 250 grams were used. Animals were maintained on a standard laboratory diet.

Lecithin-coated bupivacaine hydrochloride microcrystals were prepared as described for tetracaine microcrystals.

The presence of local anesthesia was evaluated by measuring the tail flick response to radiant heat stimuli. (30) Ramping radiant heat stimuli was delivered to differing tail skin sites, and stimulus intensity was adjusted to elicit tail withdrawals at a constant latency of between 3 to 5 seconds (mean 4.1). A subcutaneous ring block was instilled in the mid tail region using 0.3 cc of test agent. The tail was subjected to the same intensity stimulus and return of latency to within 120% of baseline was considered a positive response and equated with lack of local anesthesia. If the duration of stimuli exceeded 200% of the baseline latency without a tail-flick response, the stimulus was stopped, and this was considered a negative response and equated with adequate local anesthesia to the area tested.

Agents evaluated included 10% lecithin-coated bupivacaine microcrystals (group 1) and 0.75% bupivacaine (group 2).

Statistical correlation was measured using the paired, two tailed t-test with p value < 0.02 considered statistically significant.

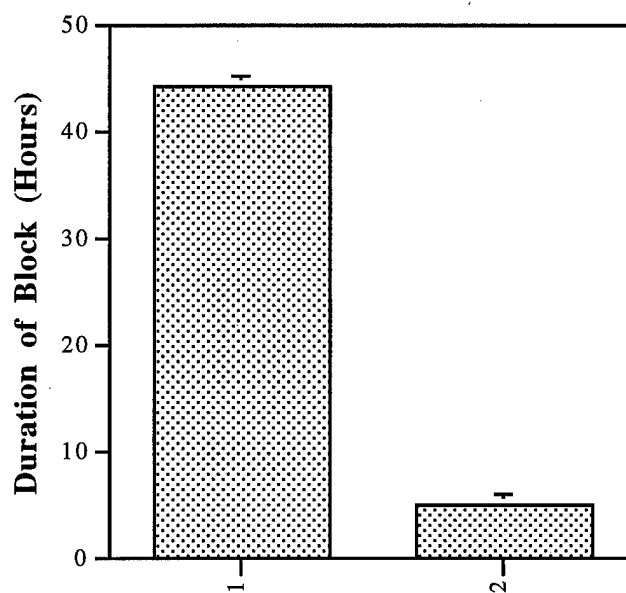
Results

Animals in Group 1 (10% microencapsulated bupivacaine) showed a tail block lasting 44.2 ± 0.4 hours (expressed as SEM with $n = 5$). Group 2 (0.75% bupivacaine) had a tail block lasting 5.0 ± 0.8 hours ($n = 4$). Onset of block in Groups 1 and 2 was within 5 minutes. Duration of local anesthetic effect for Group 1 and Group 2 are compared in Figure 3.

Discussion

These data suggest that lecithin-coated bupivacaine microcrystals provide reversible ultra long duration local anesthesia. The duration of local anesthetic action measured by the tail-flick test is consistent with that measured by the tail-clamp test in the previous experiment. The drug is released in a sustained fashion from the microencapsulated depot to produce an ultra long acting local anesthetic effect of 44 hours duration.

Figure 3: Lecithin-coated Bupivacaine Microcrystals in a Rat Tail Block Model (tail flick assay)



Group 1 = 10% lecithin-coated bupivacaine microcrystals

Group 2 = 0.75% plain bupivacaine

Duration of block tested with tail flick method.

Concentration-Response Analysis of Lecithin-coated Bupivacaine Microcrystals

Purpose

This study was performed to evaluate the effect of decreasing the concentration of the lecithin-coated bupivacaine microcrystals on the production of ultra-long duration local anesthesia. Minimizing the absolute amount of drug given is important to avoid the possibility of systemic toxicity.

Methods

Animals were maintained and utilized according to public laws 89-544, 91-579 and 94-279 (the animal welfare act and amendments). Male spragh dawley rats weighing approximately 250 grams were used. Animals were maintained on a standard laboratory diet.

Lecithin-coated bupivacaine hydrochloride microcrystals were prepared as described for tetracaine microcrystals.

The presence of local anesthesia was evaluated by a modification of the rat tail-clamp assay of Munson et al: a subcutaneous ring block was instilled in the mid tail region using 0.3 cc of test agent. (25,26) The tail was clamped with a hemostat distal and proximal to the block, allowing each animal to serve as its own control. Flinch to tail clamp was considered a positive response and equated with lack of local anesthesia. No flinch to tail clamp was considered a negative response and equated with adequate local anesthesia. Agents evaluated included 10% lecithin-coated bupivacaine microcrystals, 5% lecithin-coated bupivacaine microcrystals, 1% lecithin-coated bupivacaine microcrystals, 0.5% lecithin-coated bupivacaine microcrystals, 0.5% bupivacaine, and plain lecithin membranes. The statistical difference was determined using a one way analysis of variance with a p value of < 0.05 to reject the null hypothesis.

Results

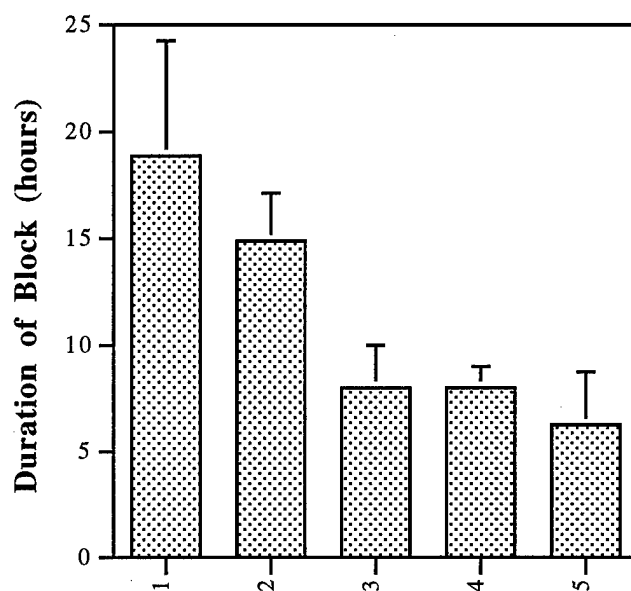
Ten percent lecithin-coated bupivacaine microcrystals (Group 1) showed a duration of tail block lasting 18.8 ± 5.4 hrs (mean \pm SEM, n = 5). Five percent lecithin-coated bupivacaine microcrystals (Group 2) showed a duration of tail block lasting 14.8 ± 2.3 hours (n = 6), 1% lecithin-coated bupivacaine microcrystals (Group 3) showed a duration of tail block lasting 8.0 ± 2.0 hours (n=5), and 0.5 lecithin-coated bupivacaine microcrystals (Group 4) showed a duration of tail block lasting 8.0 ± 0.8 hours (n=4). Plain bupivacaine, 0.5% (Group 5) showed a duration of tail block lasting 6.2 ± 2.5 hours (n=5). Onset of block in all groups was within 5 minutes. Animals injected with lecithin membranes without drug (n = 3) never manifested local anesthesia of the tail. Duration of local anesthetic effect for Groups 1 through 5 and are compared in Figure 4. Microencapsulation of bupivacaine produced

local anesthesia that was of significantly longer duration than 0.5% plain bupivacaine.

Discussion

These data indicate that the duration of local anesthesia produced by bupivacaine can be significantly increased by delivering an increased amount of the drug as a microencapsulated depot. No further increase in duration was achieved, however, by doubling the concentration from 5% to 10%. Further studies are underway to evaluate the pharmacokinetics of lecithin-coated bupivacaine microcrystals and to establish the doses at which systemic toxicity becomes evident.

Figure 4: Concentration-Response Analysis of Lecithin-coated Bupivacaine Microcrystals (tail clamp assay)



Group 1 = 10% lecithin-coated bupivacaine microcrystals

Group 2 = 5% lecithin-coated bupivacaine microcrystals

Group 3 = 2% lecithin-coated bupivacaine microcrystals

Group 4 = 0.5% lecithin-coated bupivacaine microcrystals

Group 5 = 0.5% plain bupivacaine

Duration of block tested with tail flick method.

Intradermal Toxicity of Lecithin-coated Tetracaine Microcrystals

Purpose

Prior to utilizing this agent for treatment of postoperative or chronic pain, lack of tissue toxicity must be established. The present study evaluated the toxicity of lecithin-coated tetracaine microcrystals when injected intradermally in the rat.

Methods

Animals were maintained and utilized according to public laws 89-544, 91-579 and 94-279 (the animal welfare act and amendments). Male spragh dawley rats weighing approximately 250 grams were used. Animals were maintained on a standard laboratory diet.

Lecithin-coated tetracaine microcrystals were prepared as described previously.

The test agents were as follows: 1% tetracaine in 0.9% saline, 10% lecithin-coated tetracaine, lecithin membranes without tetracaine, and 5% dextrose in water (D5W). The rats were anesthetized with anhydrous ether, their backs shaved and marked, and each was injected intradermally with 0.1 cc of each test solution via a new 23 gauge needle. The rats were sacrificed in a carbon dioxide chamber in groups of six at 12 hours, 24 hours, 3 days, 7 days, and 14 days after the injections. Full-thickness skin biopsies were taken from each of the test sites as well as from a non-injected control site on each rat. The biopsies were fixed in neutral formalin, processed in paraffin and stained with hematoxylin and eosin. The total number of specimens for this portion of the study was 150.

The biopsies were examined for inflammation by a veterinary pathologist who was blinded to the test agents. The degree of inflammation was determined in 5 mm long sections on the basis of neutrophil infiltration using a previously described method. (31,32) The grading was as follows: 0 = less than 6 neutrophils (PMNs) present, 1 = 6-40 PMNs present, 2 = more than 40 PMNs present with a moderate number of focal collections and/or few scattered, 3 = more than 40 PMNs present with extensive foci and few scattered, and 4 = extensive foci and marked number of scattered PMNs. The PMN accumulation was assessed separately in the upper two-thirds of the dermis and the lower third of the dermis combined with the subcutaneous tissue. The scores for the two areas were then added to provide a total score for the section. The total scores could range from 0 to 8.

Statistical Analysis

The data was compared using the Wilcoxon signed rank test, with $p < 0.05$ considered statistically significant.

Results

All test agents were compared to non-injected control skin for all collection times (Figures 5 - 9). All agents caused a brief, mild inflammatory reaction that persisted for up to 3 days. By 7 days there was no longer a statistically significant difference in the inflammatory response between any test agent and the non-injected control skin. By 14 days the degree of inflammation had returned completely to baseline for all test agents.

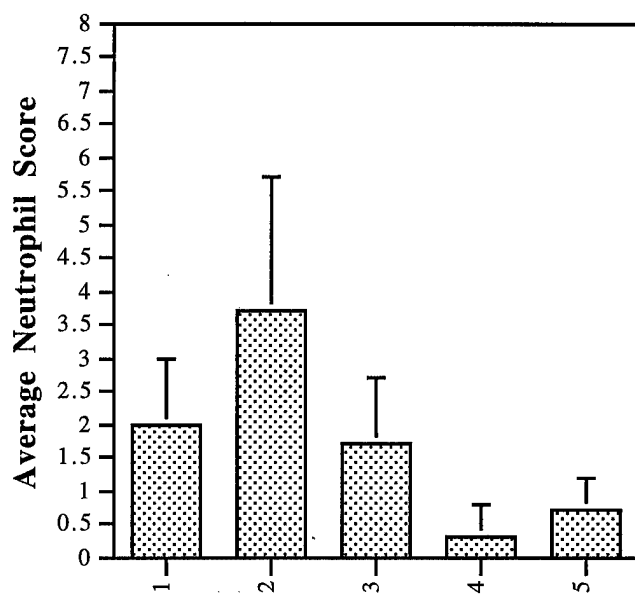
When compared to 1% tetracaine solution, the 10% lecithin-coated tetracaine microcrystals showed a slightly greater inflammatory response ($p=0.0277$) at 24 hours (Fig. 6). The degree of inflammation did not significantly differ at any other time period and by 7 days did not differ significantly from non-injected skin.

The inflammatory response to the plain lecithin membranes was not significantly different from the response to D5W at any time during the study (Figures 5 - 9).

Discussion

This study revealed no statistically significant difference in the level of tissue inflammation when using 10% lecithin-coated tetracaine versus 1% tetracaine solution, which is used clinically. Lecithin-coated tetracaine microcrystals appear to have minimal tissue toxicity when used intradermally. The minimal response to lecithin membranes alone suggests that lecithin-coated microcrystal technology is suitable for use in developing ultra long duration local anesthetics.

Figure 5: Intradermal Neutrophil Accumulation at 12 Hours



Group 1 = 1% plain tetracaine

Group 2 = 10% lecithin-coated tetracaine microcrystals

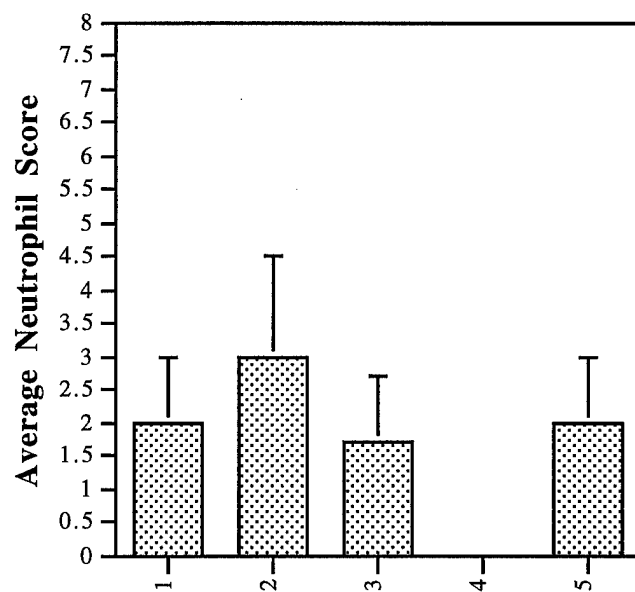
Group 3 = lecithin membranes alone

Group 4 = noninjected skin

Group 5 = 5% dextrose in water

N = 6 for each group

Figure 6: Intradermal Neutrophil Accumulation at 24 Hours



Group 1 = 1% plain tetracaine

Group 2 = 10% lecithin-coated tetracaine microcrystals

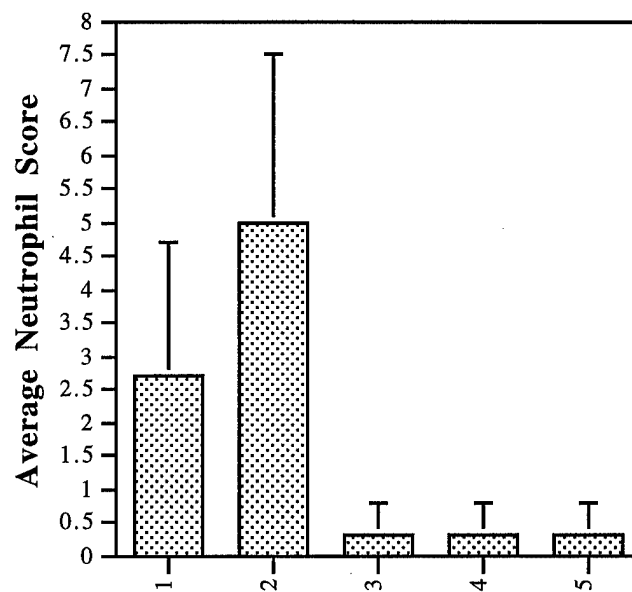
Group 3 = lecithin membranes alone

Group 4 = noninjected skin

Group 5 = 5% dextrose in water

N = 6 for each group

Figure 7: Intradermal Neutrophil Accumulation at 3 Days



Group 1 = 1% plain tetracaine

Group 2 = 10% lecithin-coated tetracaine microcrystals

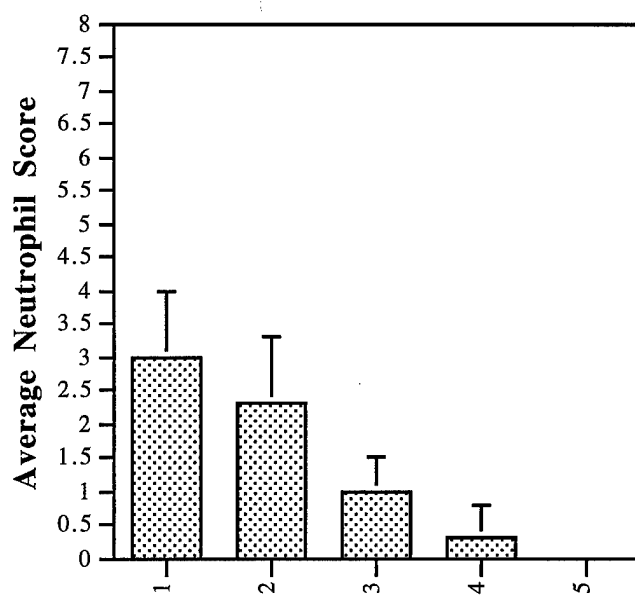
Group 3 = lecithin membranes alone

Group 4 = noninjected skin

Group 5 = 5% dextrose in water

N = 6 for each group

Figure 8: Intradermal Neutrophil Accumulation at 7 Days



Group 1 = 1% plain tetracaine

Group 2 = 10% lecithin-coated tetracaine microcrystals

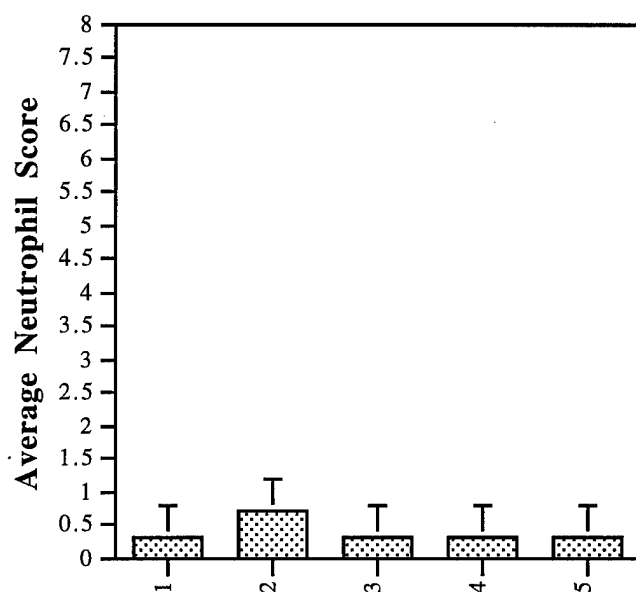
Group 3 = lecithin membranes alone

Group 4 = noninjected skin

Group 5 = 5% dextrose in water

N = 6 for each group

Figure 9: Intradermal Neutrophil Accumulation at 14 Days



Group 1 = 1% plain tetracaine

Group 2 = 10% lecithin-coated tetracaine microcrystals

Group 3 = lecithin membranes alone

Group 4 = noninjected skin

Group 5 = 5% dextrose in water

N = 6 for each group

Intradermal Toxicity of Lecithin-coated Bupivacaine Microcrystals

Purpose

The present study evaluated the toxicity of lecithin-coated bupivacaine microcrystals when injected intradermally in the rat. Lack of toxicity to skin structures must be established before local anesthetics may be used for local infiltration.

Methods

0.1 cc of each test agent was placed intradermally via a 23-gauge needle on the shaved mid-back skin of 18 anesthetized rats. Agents tested were 10% lecithin-coated bupivacaine microcrystals, 0.75% bupivacaine solution, lecithin membranes without bupivacaine, and 5% dextrose in water (D5W). Rats were sacrificed in groups of 6 at 24 hours, 3 days, and 7 days after injection, with full thickness skin biopsies taken from each injection site as well as a non-injected control site.

After formalin fixation and H and E staining, 5 mm long skin specimens were evaluated for inflammatory reaction using a previously described method. (31,32) The degree of inflammation was graded by neutrophilic accumulation, which was scored as follows: 1= 6 to 40 neutrophils (PMNs) present; 2 = more than 40 PMNs present, with moderate number of focal collections and/or few scattered; 3 = more than 40 PMNs present with extensive foci and few scattered; and 4 = extensive foci and marked numbers of scattered PMNs. A total score for each site was obtained by adding scores for superficial and deep inflammation. Mean scores were compared using the Wilcoxon signed rank test, with $p < 0.05$ considered statistically significant. Six samples were obtained for each agent at each time point. The total number of specimens for this portion of the study was 90.

Results

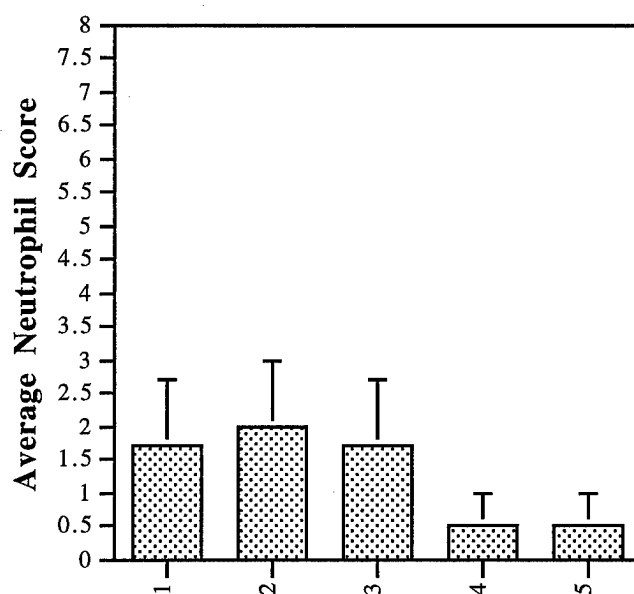
Comparison of the mean inflammation scores revealed no statistically significant difference at any time point in the level of tissue inflammation caused by 10% lecithin-coated bupivacaine microcrystals, 0.75% bupivacaine solution, and lecithin membranes without bupivacaine. All three solutions produced a greater inflammatory response (statistically significant) than that observed with D5W or non-injected control at 24 hours Figure 10). At 3 days and 7 days, however, there was no statistically significant difference in inflammatory response between any of the test agent groups and the non-injected control group (Figures 11,12).

Discussion

At no time during our study did 10% microencapsulated bupivacaine microcrystals produce a statistically significant difference in inflammatory response when compared to 0.75% bupivacaine solution. Microcrystal technology allowed

delivery of a depot of bupivacaine at thirteen times the concentration of the clinically used 0.75% bupivacaine solution without increased local tissue toxicity. The minimal intradermal response suggests that lecithin-coated microcrystalline bupivacaine may be suitable for infiltration as an ultra long duration local anesthetic.

Figure 10: Intradermal Neutrophil Accumulation at 24 Hours



Group 1 = 0.75% plain bupivacaine

Group 2 = 10% lecithin-coated bupivacaine microcrystals

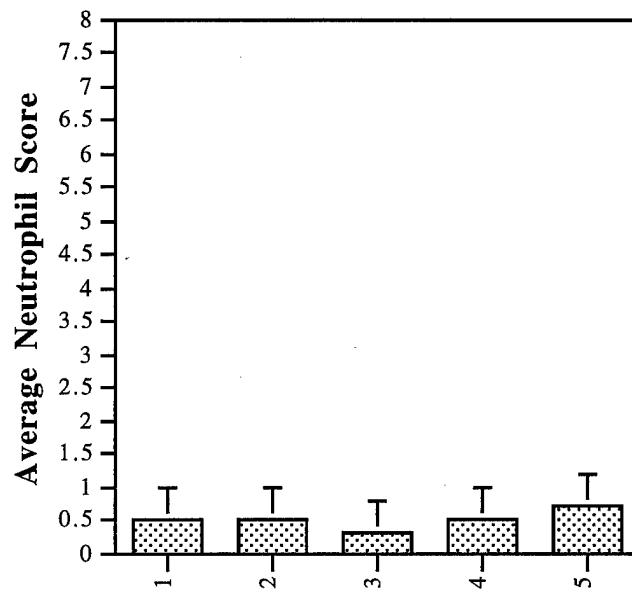
Group 3 = lecithin membranes alone

Group 4 = noninjected skin

Group 5 = 5% dextrose in water

N = 6 for each group

Figure 11: Intradermal Neutrophil Accumulation at 3 Days



Group 1 = 0.75% plain bupivacaine

Group 2 = 10% lecithin-coated bupivacaine microcrystals

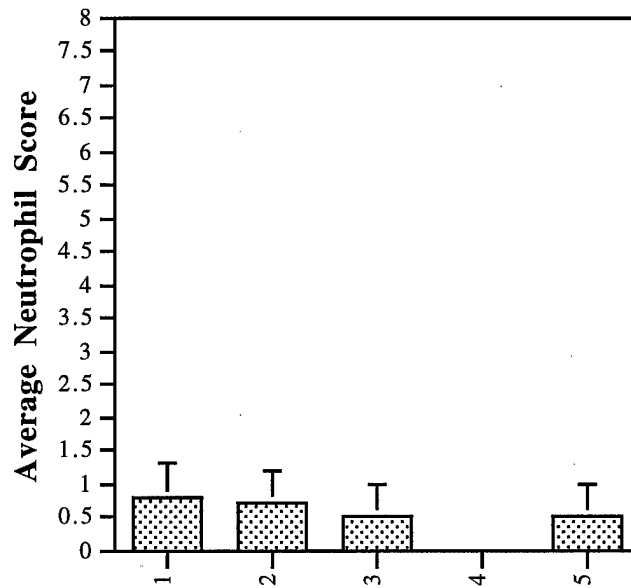
Group 3 = lecithin membranes alone

Group 4 = noninjected skin

Group 5 = 5% dextrose in water

N = 6 for each group

Figure 12: Intradermal Neutrophil Accumulation at 7 Days



Group 1 = 0.75% plain bupivacaine

Group 2 = 10% lecithin-coated bupivacaine microcrystals

Group 3 = lecithin membranes alone

Group 4 = noninjected skin

Group 5 = 5% dextrose in water

N = 6 for each group

Neurotoxicity of Lecithin-coated Tetracaine Microcrystals in a Rat Sciatic Nerve Model

Purpose

This experiment was designed to test for possible neurotoxic effects of lecithin-coated tetracaine microcrystals when placed on a major peripheral nerve. The lack of such neurotoxicity must be established before a local anesthetic may be used for peripheral nerve blocks.

Methods

Exposure of the rat sciatic nerve was performed by lateral incision of the thigh and reflection of superficial fascia and muscle under general anesthesia. 0.1 cc of either 1) 10% lecithin-coated tetracaine microcrystals, 2) 1% tetracaine solution (in 0.9% saline), or 3) 5% dextrose in water (D5W) was injected extrafascicularly (directly beneath the clear fascia surrounding the nerve but exterior to the epineurium) with a 30-gauge needle.(33) The wound was closed with 4-0 Prolene suture and metal staples.

Non-injected native nerves served as controls. Sciatic nerves were harvested at the following time points after injection: 72 hours (n = 5 for each agent), 7 days hours (n = 5 for each agent), 14 days hours (n = 4 for each agent), and 28 days hours (n = 4 for each agent). At harvest the sciatic nerves were excised and placed in phosphate buffered 4% formaldehyde-1% glutaraldehyde solution. One micron thick sections of tissue were stained with a 1% toluidine blue- 2% basic fuchsin, 50% methanol aqueous solution and examined by light microscopy. A total of 72 nerve sections were harvested.

Edema accumulation within subperineurial spaces, endoneurial membrane partitions, endoneurial interstitium, and perivascular tissue was quantified using a standard scoring system.(34)

0 = absence of edema
1 = equivocal edema
2 = definite presence of edema

Scores for each of the four locations in the nerve structure were added to obtain a total score. The maximum possible neural edema score would be 8. Mean total scores for each agent at the various time periods were compared using the Wilcoxon signed rank test, with $p < 0.05$ considered statistically significant.

Results

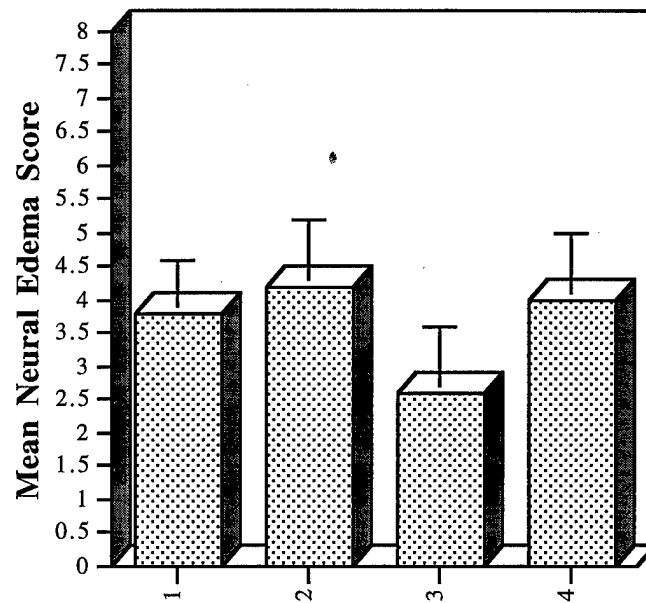
The means of the total edema scores for each agent at the four harvest times are presented in Figures 13 - 16. Statistical comparison of the three test agents revealed no statistically significant differences. Each of the test agents caused

statistically significant neural edema when compared to non-injected native nerve at 3 days. There were no statistically significant differences between any of the test agents and the noninjected nerves at 7 days, 14 days, and 28 days.

Discussion

Local anesthetic are known to cause mild neural inflammation.(34) This study was performed to demonstrate the protective effect of microencapsulation. One would expect that placement of a highly concentrated local anesthetic directly on a peripheral nerve would cause significant neural edema. This study revealed no statistically significant difference in the degree of peripheral neural edema when using 10% lecithin-coated tetracaine versus 1% tetracaine solution, which is used clinically. Lecithin-coated tetracaine microcrystals appear to cause minimal neural toxicity when placed directly on peripheral nerves. This suggests that lecithin-coated microcrystal technology is suitable for use in development of ultra long duration local anesthetics for peripheral nerve blocks.

Figure 13: Neural Edema Score at 3 Days



Group 1 = 1 % plain tetracaine

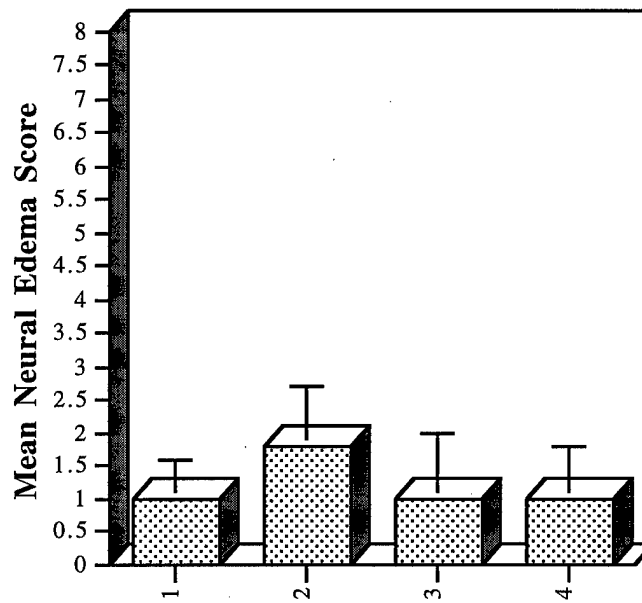
Group 2 = 10% lecithin-coated tetracaine microcrystals

Group 3 = noninjected nerve

Group 4 = 5% dextrose in water

N = 5 for each group

Figure 14: Neural Edema Score at 7 Days



Group 1 = 1 % plain tetracaine

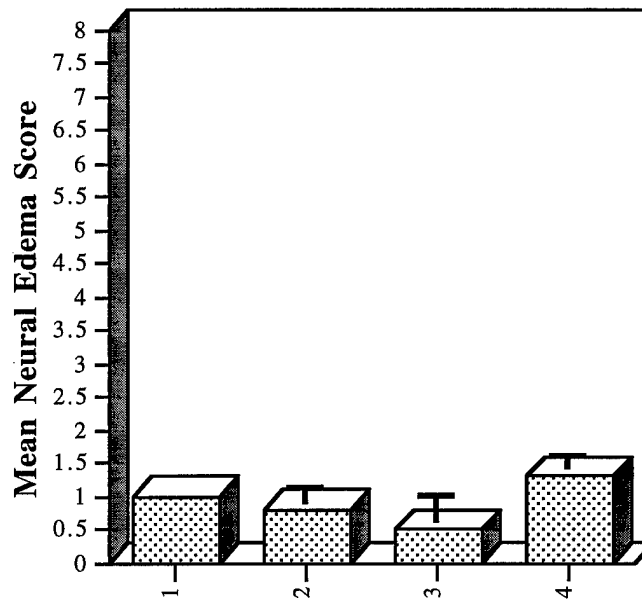
Group 2 = 10% lecithin-coated tetracaine microcrystals

Group 3 = noninjected nerve

Group 4 = 5% dextrose in water

N = 5 for each group

Figure 15: Neural Edema Score at 14 Days



Group 1 = 1 % plain tetracaine

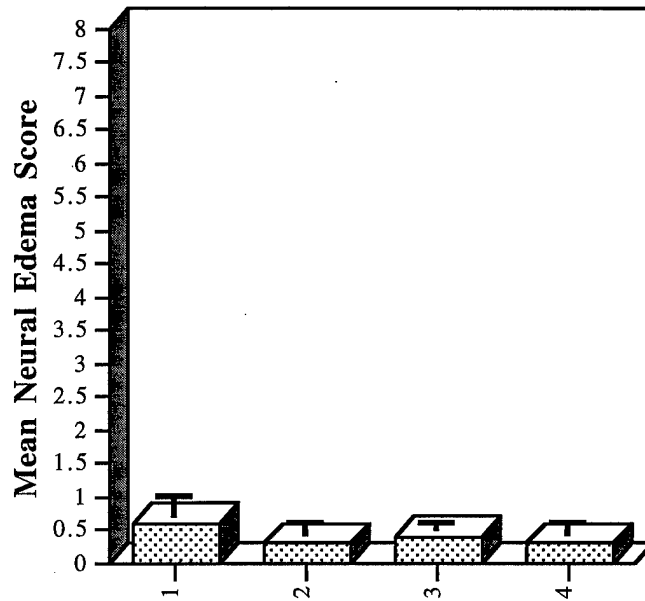
Group 2 = 10% lecithin-coated tetracaine microcrystals

Group 3 = noninjected nerve

Group 4 = 5% dextrose in water

N = 4 for each group

Figure 16: Neural Edema Score at 28 Days



Group 1 = 1 % plain tetracaine

Group 2 = 10% lecithin-coated tetracaine microcrystals

Group 3 = noninjected nerve

Group 4 = 5% dextrose in water

N = 4 for each group

Spinal Cord Toxicity of Lecithin Coated Tetracaine Microcrystals

Materials and Methods

Animal Model:

Spinal subarachnoid injections were delivered using 30 gauge needles inserted between the L4-L5 vertebrae of male Sprague-Dawley rats (250-300 grams) as described by Lipfert et al.(35) The rats were anesthetized with halothane and dorsal midline incisions were made immediately rostral to the pelvic girdle. Using the vertebral processes as guides, the needle was advanced into the subarachnoid space surrounding the cauda equina. Correct needle placement was verified by cerebrospinal fluid flow from the needle following its insertion. Injections were delivered in a total volume of 21 ul (containing the drug and the cannula flush) using a Hamilton microsyringe.(35) Following injections, incisions were treated with the topical antibacterial furazolidone and closed with wound clips. Rapid recovery from the halothane anesthesia enabled neurological evaluations to be made within 5 minutes of injections.

The experiment consisted of the administration of intrathecal test agent and serial necropsies to evaluate spinal toxicity. Experimental groups consisted of:

- Group 1 - 1 % tetracaine (n = 20)(5 rats per time point)
- Group 2 - 5 % dextrose in water (n = 4)(1 rat per time point)
- Group 3 - 10% lecithin-coated tetracaine microcrystals (n = 20)(5 rats per time point)
- Group 4 - sham baseline (n = 4)(1 rat per time point)

Animals were necropsied at 24 hours, 48 hours, 72 hours and one week after subarachnoid injection.

Method of necropsy:

Animals were anesthetized with halothane. A thoracotomy was performed, exposing the heart. A 16 gauge needle was inserted into the left ventricle. 50 cc's of heparinized saline solution (1 u/cc) was infused , followed by the infusion of 400 cc's of 4% formalin with 1% glutaraldehyde. The right atrium was transected 15 seconds after the heparin infusion was begun. Two hours later the vertebral column was harvested and placed in 4% buffered formalin for 48 hours. The specimens were then placed in decalcification solution consisting of : 80 cc hydrochloric acid; 920 cc distilled water; 80 cc formic acid; 920 cc distilled water. The specimens remained in the decalcification solution for 18 hours.

Four transverse sections were made in the vertebral column of each rat: in the thoracic spine, at L1-2, at L4-5, and at the cauda equina region. These were

submitted for histological preparation. A total of 192 specimens were evaluated for this portion of the study.

Histologic evaluation was performed by evaluating white matter for presence of spongiosis, astrocyte invasion, inflammation as evidenced by macrophage infiltration and demyelination. Nerve roots were evaluated for spongiosis, inflammation and demyelination.

Results

Animals injected with 10% lecithin-coated tetracaine microcrystals showed no white matter or nerve root changes at any time point. Animals injected with 1% plain tetracaine showed no white matter or nerve root changes at any time point. Animals injected with 5% dextrose in water showed no white matter or nerve root changes at any time point. Two control animals receiving no injections showed mild cauda equina axonal degeneration consistent with normal aging.

Discussion

These data indicate that 10% lecithin-coated tetracaine microcrystals placed intrathecally do not cause toxic effects in the spinal cord. Microencapsulation allows for the delivery of what would otherwise be a toxic amount of drug, presumably due to delayed release of drug from the lecithin-coated microcrystal. The lack of tissue response suggests that lecithin-coated microcrystal technology is suitable for use in developing ultra long duration local anesthetics for spinal injection.

Pharmacokinetics of Microencapsulated Naproxen in the Rabbit

Purpose

Many analgesic agents cannot be used in parental form because of low aqueous solubility. The purpose of this study was to determine if microencapsulation of an analgesic agent of low solubility could produce an agent suitable for intramuscular or intravenous administration.

Methods

Twelve mixed sex New Zealand White rabbits weighing 3.5 to 4.3 kilograms each were allocated to two groups: six were given lecithin-coated naproxen microcrystals intramuscularly and six were given lecithin-coated naproxen microcrystals intravenously.

The rabbits were sedated with 2.5 mg/kg of Xylazine (20 mg/ml Rompun, Miles, Inc., Shawnee Mission, KS), administered intramuscularly. The rabbits were placed in a Plexiglas rabbit restrainer (Allentown Caging Equipment Co., Inc., Allentown, NJ). The marginal aspect of the ear was clipped and surgically prepared using a povidone iodine scrub. The marginal ear vein was incised with a sterile 19 gauge, 1 1/2 inch needle. The needle was removed and a sterile catheter with a 30 to 35 degree bevel (7.5 inch indwelling 22 gauge silastic catheter with a catheter adapter affixed to the end with tissue adhesive) was inserted into the incision and advanced through the vessel up to the catheter adapter. An injection hub was placed on the catheter adapter. The catheter was sutured to the rabbit ear with 3-0 Vicryl suture (Ethicon, Inc., Somerville, NJ). Blood was aspirated into the hub to confirm proper placement and function of the catheter. The catheter was kept patent by flushing with 0.5 ml of saline followed by 0.25 ml (25 units) of heparin sodium (100 units/ml, Hep-Lok, Elkins-Sinn, Inc., Cherry Hill, NJ).

Lecithin-coated naproxen microcrystals were prepared as described previously for tetracaine microcrystals. Drug administration consisted of injecting given lecithin-coated naproxen microcrystals (15 mg/kg) by the intramuscular route into the right semimembranosus/semitendinosus muscle group with a 23 gauge needle on a 1 cc syringe or by injecting given lecithin-coated naproxen microcrystals (15 mg/kg) through the intravenous catheter. The intravenous catheter was then flushed with 3.0 ml of sterile saline.

Blood samples (1.5 ml) were withdrawn from the catheter in the marginal ear vein. The blood volume removed was replaced with an equal volume of normal saline (1.5 ml) immediately after sampling. The blood sample was placed in a centrifuge tube, allowed to clot, centrifuged at 6500 RPM for six minutes. The plasma was then removed and stored at -70 degrees Fahrenheit. Samples were taken immediately prior to the administration of given lecithin-coated naproxen

microcrystals and at 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 8, 12, 24, 36, 48, and 72 hours after the administration of given lecithin-coated naproxen microcrystals. If blood was unobtainable from the catheter, the sample was drawn from the jugular vein or the central auricular artery.

Naproxen levels were quantified using HPLC methodology. Serum concentrations of naproxen were measured by National Medical Services, Inc. (Willow Grove, PA) using a modified HPLC procedure by Shimek et al. (36). To 0.2 ml of serum, Suprofen (McNeil Pharmaceutical, Spring House, PA) was added as an internal standard. After addition of 0.5 ml of 0.2 M sodium acetate buffer and 0.5 ml of deionized water, the serum was extracted with methyl-t-butyl ether. The solvent was evaporated to dryness and reconstituted with 0.25 ml of mobile phase. The extracts were chromatographed on a Synchropack SCD 100 column (4.6 x 250 mm) using a mobile phase of 250 parts acetonitrile plus 740 parts 0.1 N phosphate buffer, pH 5.7, at a flow of 1.2 ml/min with a UV detector at 240 nm. Elution times for naproxen and suprofen were 6.1 and 5.6, respectively.

Four levels of calibration plus a blank (0, 0.2, 1.0, 5.0, 25.0) were run for naproxen, and quantitation was performed using a straight line linear regression. Samples that exceeded 25 mcg/ml were rerun after dilution. Within run precisions of 2.7% and 4.0% and between run precisions of 9.1% and 10.0% were achieved at 4.86 mcg/ml and 26.0 mcg/ml.

Results

The pharmacokinetic parameters are summarized in Table 2.

The mean peak plasma level in the intramuscular group was reached at 2 hours (45 ± 9 mcg/ml). The mean peak plasma level for intravenous administration occurred at 30 minutes (85 ± 15 mcg/ml).

The half-lives were 7.1 hours for intramuscular administration and 7.5 hours for intravenous administration.

Comparison of the area under the total plasma concentration - time curve (AUC 0-24 hours) was 289.7 for intramuscular administration and 213.6 for intravenous administration.

Clearance was 3.34 mg/min for intramuscular administration and 4.53 mg/min for intravenous administration.

Calculated volume of distribution was 2.08 liters for intraorbital administration and 2.94 liters for intravenous administration.

Discussion

Naproxen has previously been considered too insoluble to be administered in a parenteral formulation. Microencapsulation technology permitted this insoluble agent to be delivered by either in intramuscular or intravenous route. The pharmacokinetic parameters for the two routes of administration were similar. Microencapsulation technology could potentially allow large numbers of insoluble pharmaceutical agents to be administered in parenteral formulations.

Table 2: Summary of Pharmacokinetic Parameters after Single Dose Administration of Naproxen Microcrystals

Group	AUC-24 ± SE (h.ug/ml)	CL ± SE (mg/min)	t1/2 ± SE (hours)	VD ± SE (L/kg)
intramuscular	290 ± 22	3.34 ± 0.3	7.1 ± 0.6	2.5 ± 0.1
intravenous	214 ± 27	4.53 ± 0.08	7.5 ± 1.0	2.9 ± 0.2

Conclusions

Lecithin-coated microcrystal technology shows promise in improving the delivery of local anesthetics and analgesics. In this study three different agents were developed and tested in animal models to establish possible clinical efficacy.

The initial study of tetracaine microcrystals in the rat tail block demonstrated that 10% lecithin-coated tetracaine microcrystals provide ultra-long duration local anesthesia lasting 43 hours. This lengthened duration of effect would be a highly clinically significant improvement over currently available agents. The local anesthesia produced by 10% lecithin-coated tetracaine microcrystals was shown to be reversible as 100% of the animals that received the agent regained a positive tail flick response to painful stimulation, thus effectively ruling out nerve injury as the mechanism of local anesthesia. The possibility of local anesthetic effect due to the volume of the injectate causing pressure injury to nerves was ruled out by observing the lack of any local anesthetic effect with equal injected volumes of 5% dextrose in water. Finally, the lack of effect of microcapsules alone indicates that when used in conjunction with tetracaine microcrystals they exert a pharmacokinetic rather than pharmacodynamic effect. The anesthesia produced by 10% microencapsulated tetracaine was ultra long in duration and without observed toxic effects, indicating that the microencapsulation of this agent provides sustained release without toxic peaks in delivery of what would otherwise be a toxic concentration of the drug.

Lecithin-coated tetracaine microcrystals were further studied to determine possible tissue toxicity when injected intradermally, near a peripheral nerve, and intrathecally. The intradermal study revealed no statistically significant difference in the level of tissue inflammation when using 10% lecithin-coated tetracaine versus 1% tetracaine solution, which is used clinically. Lecithin-coated tetracaine microcrystals appear to have minimal tissue toxicity when used intradermally.

Local anesthetic are known to cause mild neural inflammation when placed directly on peripheral nerves. The sciatic nerve toxicity study revealed no statistically significant difference in the degree of peripheral neural edema when using 10% lecithin-coated tetracaine versus 1% tetracaine solution, which is used clinically. Lecithin-coated tetracaine microcrystals appear to cause minimal neural toxicity when placed directly on peripheral nerves in spite of the large concentration delivered. This suggests that lecithin-coated microcrystal technology is suitable for use in development of ultra long duration local anesthetics for peripheral nerve blocks.

Intrathecal testing of lecithin-coated tetracaine microcrystals indicated that 10% lecithin-coated tetracaine microcrystals placed intrathecally do not cause toxic effects in the spinal cord. Microencapsulation allows for the delivery of what would otherwise be a toxic amount of drug, presumably due to delayed release of

drug from the lecithin-coated microcrystal. The lack of tissue response suggests that lecithin-coated microcrystal technology is suitable for use in developing ultra long duration local anesthetics for spinal injection.

The local anesthetic bupivacaine was also microencapsulated in an attempt to produce an ultra-long duration local anesthetic. Microencapsulation allowed for the delivery of what would otherwise have been a toxic amount of drug. These initial data suggested that drug was released from the microencapsulated depot over a 43 hour period creating a sustained anesthesia comparable in intensity to the clinically useful 0.75% bupivacaine.

The duration of local anesthetic action measured by the tail-flick test was consistent with that measured by the tail-clamp test in the previous experiment. The lecithin-coated bupivacaine microcrystals were released in a sustained fashion from the microencapsulated depot to produce an ultra long acting local anesthetic effect of 44 hours duration.

Intradermal toxicity testing of lecithin-coated bupivacaine microcrystals showed lack of toxicity. At no time during the study did 10% lecithin-coated bupivacaine microcrystals produce a statistically significant difference in inflammatory response when compared to 0.75% bupivacaine solution. Microcrystal technology allowed delivery of a depot of bupivacaine at thirteen times the concentration of the clinically used 0.75% bupivacaine solution without increased local tissue toxicity. The minimal intradermal response suggests that lecithin-coated microcrystalline bupivacaine may be suitable for infiltration as an ultra long duration local anesthetic.

The idea that microencapsulation technology allows for the formation of a microcrystalline suspension of drugs of low aqueous solubility could have very broad applications. Hundreds of drugs cannot be administered parenterally because of inadequate solubility. Microencapsulation technology could theoretically be applied to most of these agents. The analgesic agent naproxen was chosen in this case because of its low cost and excellent safety profile. The experiment succeeded in producing an agent suitable for both intramuscular and intravenous administration.

The idea of sustained release of insoluble agents from a microencapsulated depot was applied to the need for dressing materials that provide long-acting analgesia as well as sustained prophylaxis for infection. These ideas were incorporated into United States Patent Number 5,660,854. A surgical implant or wound dressing could function as both a hemostat and a device to safely and effectively deliver any number of pharmaceuticals to targeted tissues at a controlled rate. The device generally comprises a carrier in the form of fibers, sutures, fabrics, cross-linked solid foams or bandages, a pharmaceutical in solid microparticulate form reasonably bound to the carrier fibers, and a lipid adjuvant which aids the

binding of the microparticles to the fibers as well as their function in the body. The details of the invention are contained in Appendix A.

References

1. Covino BG. Ultralong-acting local anesthetic agents. *Anesthesiology* 54:263-264, 1981
2. Ross SB, Akerman BA. Cyclization of three N-W-Haloalkyl-N-Methylaminoaceto-2,6-Xylidide derivatives in relation to their local anesthetic effect in vitro and in vivo. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther* 182:351-361, 1972
3. Adams HJ, Blair MR, Takman BH. The local anesthetic activity of tetradoxin alone and in combination with vasoconstrictors and local anesthetics. *Anesth Analg* 55:568-573, 1976
4. Scurlock JE, Curtis BM. Tetraethylammonium derivatives: ultralong-acting local anesthetics? *Anesthesiology* 54:265-269, 1981
5. Lipfert P, Seitz RJ, Arndt JO. Ultralong-lasting nerve block: triethyldodecyl ammonium bromide is probably a neurotoxin rather than a local anesthetic. *Anesthesiology* 67:896-904, 1987
6. Longer MA, Robinson JR. Sustained-release drug delivery systems, In Gennaro AR, ed. *Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 18th Ed., Mack Publishing, Easton, Pa, pp1676-93, 1990
7. Hassan HG, Renck H, Lindberg B, et al. Effects of adjuvants to local anaesthetics on their duration II. *Acta Anesthesiol Scand* 29:380-383, 1985
8. Scurlock JE, Curtis BM. Dextran-local anesthetic interactions. *Anesth Analg* 59:335-340, 1980
9. Hassan HG, Renck H, Lindberg B, et al. Effects of adjuvants to local anaesthetics on their duration I. *Acta Anesthesiol Scand* 29:375-379, 1985
10. Hassan HG, Akerman B, Renck H, et al. Effects of adjuvants to local anaesthetics on their duration III. *Acta Anesthesiol Scand* 29:384-388, 1985
11. Langerman L, Golomb E, Benita S. Spinal anesthesia: significant prolongation of the pharmacologic effect of tetracaine with lipid solution of the agent. *Anesthesiology* 74:105-107, 1991
12. Langerman L, Grant GJ, Zakowski M, et al. Prolongation of spinal anesthesia: differential action of a lipid carrier on tetracaine, lidocaine, and procaine. *Anesthesiology* 77:475-481, 1992

13. Langerman L, Grant GJ, Zakowski M, et al. Prolongation of epidural anesthesia using a lipid drug carrier with procaine, lidocaine, and tetracaine. *Anesth Analg* 75:900-905, 1992
14. Masters DB, Berde CB, Dutta S, Langer R. Prolonged sciatic nerve blockade using sustained release of bupivacaine from a biodegradable polymer matrix. *Anesthesiology* 75:A765, 1991
15. Ranade VV. Drug delivery systems: 3B. Role of polymers in drug delivery. *J Clin Pharmacol* 30:107-120, 1990
16. Legros F, Luo H, Pourgeois P, et al. Influence of different liposomal formulations on pharmacokinetics of encapsulated bupivacaine. *Anesthesiology* 73:A851, 1990
17. Djordjevich L, Ivankovich AD, Chigurupati R, et al. Efficacy of liposome-encapsulated bupivacaine. *Anesthesiology* 65:A185, 1986
18. Mashimo T, Uchida I, Pak M, et al. Prolongation of canine epidural anesthesia by liposome encapsulation of lidocaine. *Anesth Analg* 74:827-834, 1992
19. Haynes DH. Phospholipid-coated microcrystals: injectable formulations of water-insoluble drugs. United States Patent 5091187, 1992
20. Dahl J, Kehlet H. Nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs: rationale for use in severe postoperative pain. *British Journal of Anaesthesia* 66:703-712, 1991
21. Pavy T, Medley C, Murphy D. Effect of indomethacin on pain relief after thoracotomy. *British Journal of Anaesthesia* 65:624-627, 1990
22. Owen H, Glavin R, Shaw N. Ibuprofen in the management of postoperative pain. *British Journal of Anaesthesia* 58:1371-1375, 1986
23. Belzarena S. Evaluation of intravenous tenoxicam for postoperative cesarean delivery pain relief. *Regional Anesthesia* 19(6):408-411, 1994
24. McGloughlin C, McKinney M, Fee J, Boules Z. Diclofenac for day-care arthroscopic surgery: comparison with a standard opioid therapy. *British Journal of Anaesthesia* 65:620-623, 1990
25. Munson ES, Hoffman JC, DiFazio CA. The effects of acute hypothyroidism and hyperthyroidism on cyclopropane requirement (MAC) in rats. *Anesthesiology* 29:1094-1098, 1968

26. Haynes DH, Kirkpatrick AF. Ultra-long-duration local anesthesia produced by injection of lecithin-coated methoxyflurane microdroplets. *Anesthesiology* 63:490-499, 1990
27. Craigie ZW. Zeman W. Craigie's Neuroanatomy of the rat. Academic Press. New York. pp50-60, 1963
28. Hebel R, Stromberg MW. Anatomy and embryology of the laboratory rat. Biomed Verlag Worthsee pp181-9, 1980
29. Paxinos G. The rat nervous system. Academic press. Sidney. pp303-9, 1985.
30. Grossman ML, Basbaum AI, Fields HL. Afferent and efferent connections of the rat tail flick reflex (a model used to analyze pain control mechanisms). *J. Comp. Neuro.* 206:9-16, 1982
31. Munro Jm, Pober JS, Cotran RS. Tumor necrosis factor and interferon- γ induce distinct patterns of endothelial activation and associated leukocyte accumulation in skin of Papio anubis. *Am J Pathol* 135:121-133, 1989
32. Roth DR, Zwahlen RD. Intradermal neutrophil mobilization induced by complement fragments and endotoxin is more effective in neonatal than adult cattle. *Vet Pathol* 28:446-448, 1991
33. *Anesthesiology* 64: 29-35, 1986
34. Kalichman MW, Powell HC, Myers RR. Pathology of local anesthetic-induced nerve injury. *Acta Neuropathol (Berl)* 75(6):583-589, 1988
35. Lipfert et al. *Anesthesiology* 67: 896-904, 1987
36. Shimek JL, Rao NGS, Wahba Khalil SK. An isocratic high-pressure liquid chromatographic determination of naproxen and desmethylnaproxen in human plasma. *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sci*, 15(4):436-439, 1982

Resulting Bibliography

Patents

Haynes DH, Boedeker BH, Kline MD. Drug releasing surgical implant or dressing material. United States Patent 5,660,854.

Publications

Boedeker BH, Lojeski EW, Haynes DH. Microencapsulated tetracaine demonstrated to be an ultra long-duration local anesthetic. *Anesthesiology* 77: A799, 1992

Kline MD, Boedeker BH, Mattix ME, Lojeski EW, Haynes DH: Intradermal toxicity of lecithin-coated microcrystalline tetracaine. *Anesthesiology* 77:A800, 1992

Boedeker BH, Kline MD, Mattix ME, Dunn DG, Haynes DH, Mondy WL, Kelly PZ, Lojeski EW: Peripheral neurotoxicity of lecithin-coated tetracaine microcrystals. *Anesthesiology* 79(3A): A825, 1993

Kline MD, Boedeker BH, Burnham KA, Calkins MD, Haynes DH: Lecithin-coated bupivacaine microcrystals produce ultralong duration local anesthesia. *Regional Anesthesia* 19(2S): 2, 1994

Burnham KA, Boedeker BH, Kline MD, Mattix ME, Long J, Calkins MD, Rapacki T, Haynes DH: Spinal cord toxicity of lecithin-coated tetracaine microcrystals in the rat. *Regional Anesthesia* 19(2S): 45, 1994

Boedeker BH, Lojeski EW, Kline MD, Haynes DH: Ultra-long-duration local anesthesia produced by injection of lecithin-coated tetracaine microcrystals. *J Clin Pharmacol* 34: 669-702, 1994

Kuzma PJ, Kline MD, Boedeker BH, Haynes DH: Micro-crystalline bupivacaine coated with lecithin produces **ultralong-duration local anesthesia in the rat tail**. *Anesthesiology* 81(3A): A1033, 1994

Kuzma PJ, Kline MD, Boedeker BH, Mattix ME, Young PC, Cobb JT, Haynes DH: Tissue toxicity of lecithin-coated bupivacaine microcrystals after intradermal infiltration. *Anesthesiology* 81(3A): A1034, 1994

Kuzma PJ, Boedeker BH, Kline MD, Sorrels SL, Haynes DH, Cantilina LR: A concentration-response analysis of lecithin-coated bupivacaine microcrystals. *Regional Anesthesia* 20(S): 38, 1995

Scientific Exhibits

April 1994

American Society of Regional Anesthesia

Chicago, Illinois

Boedeker BH, Kline MD, Burnham KA, Kuzma PJ, Haynes DH:
Development of improved drug delivery using lecithin-coated
microcrystal/microcapsule technology.

Recipients of Pay

Mary Ann Skillman, BSN

Appendix A - Resulting Patent

Drug Releasing Surgical Implant or Dressing Material

United States Patent Number 5,660,854

Date of Patent: August 26, 1997

United States Patent [19]

Haynes et al.

[11] Patent Number: 5,660,854

[45] Date of Patent: Aug. 26, 1997

[54] DRUG RELEASING SURGICAL IMPLANT
OR DRESSING MATERIAL

[76] Inventors: **Duncan H Haynes**, 4051 Barbarossa
Ave., Miami, Fla. 33133; **Ben H.**
Bodeker, 3925 Dunes Way,
Burlington, Md. 20866; **Mark D.**
Kline, 11403 Ashley Dr., Rockville,
Md. 20852

4,265,233 5/1981 Sugitachi 128/156
5,064,653 11/1991 Sessions 424/445
5,091,187 2/1992 Haynes 424/450
5,116,620 5/1992 Chvapil 424/445
5,124,155 6/1992 Reich 426/428
5,196,190 3/1993 Nangia 424/78.06

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

3212735 10/1983 Germany
0034493 3/1979 Japan

[21] Appl. No.: 345,889

[22] Filed: Nov. 28, 1994

[51] Int. Cl.⁶ A61K 9/127

[52] U.S. Cl. 424/450; 424/422; 424/423;
424/424; 424/425; 424/426; 424/443; 424/444;
424/445; 424/446; 424/447; 606/228; 606/230;
606/231

[58] Field of Search 424/450, 443-447,
424/422-426; 606/228, 230, 231

[56] References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

3,642,003 2/1972 Kurtz 128/335.5
4,024,871 5/1977 Stephenson 128/335.5

Primary Examiner—Gollamudi S. Kishore
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—John Francis Moran

[57] ABSTRACT

A surgical implant or external wound dressing which functions as both a hemostat and a device to safely and effectively deliver any of a number of pharmaceuticals to targeted tissue at a controlled rate is disclosed. The device generally comprises a carrier in the form of fibers, sutures, fabrics, cross-linked solid foams or bandages, a pharmaceutical in solid microparticulate form releasably bound to the carrier fibers, and a lipid adjuvant which aids the binding of the microparticles to the fibers as well as their function in the body.

8 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets

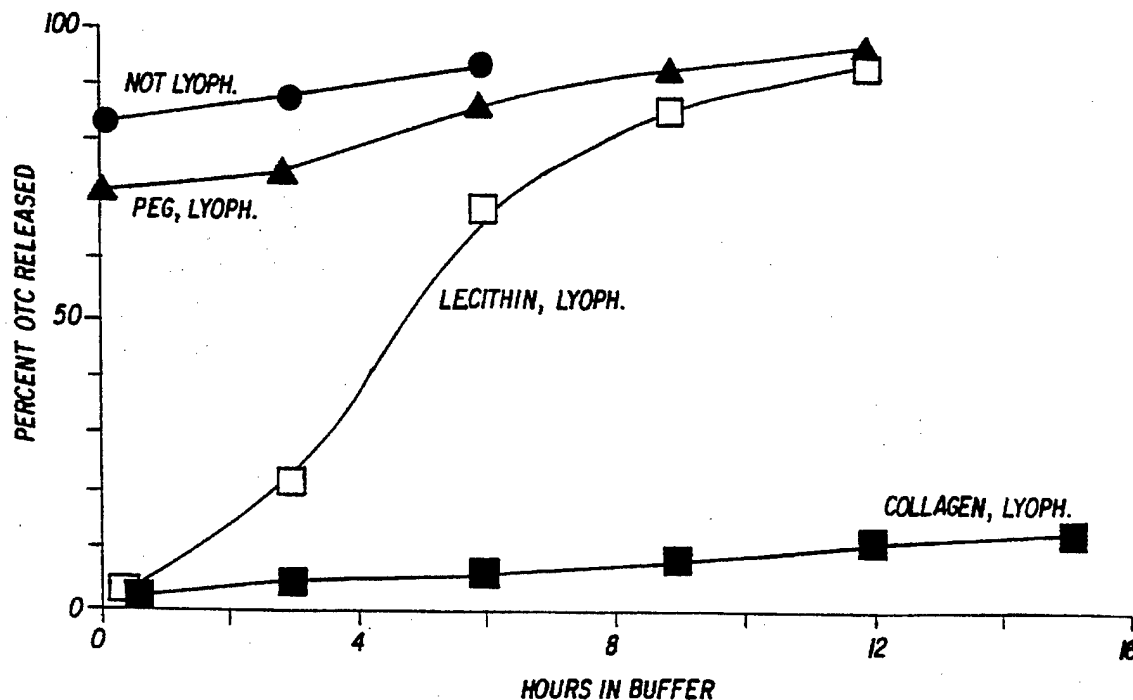


FIG. 1A
COLLAGEN MATRIX



CELLULOSE MATRIX

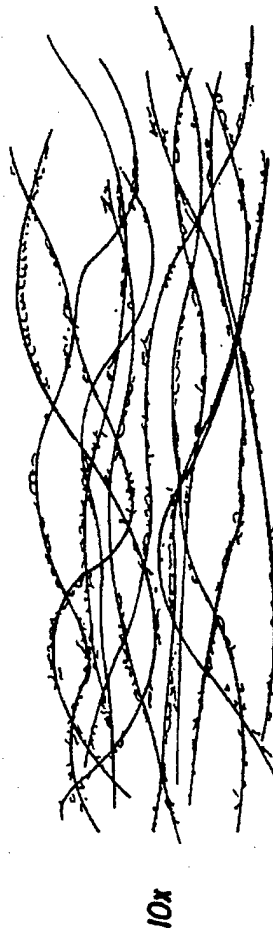


FIG. 1C

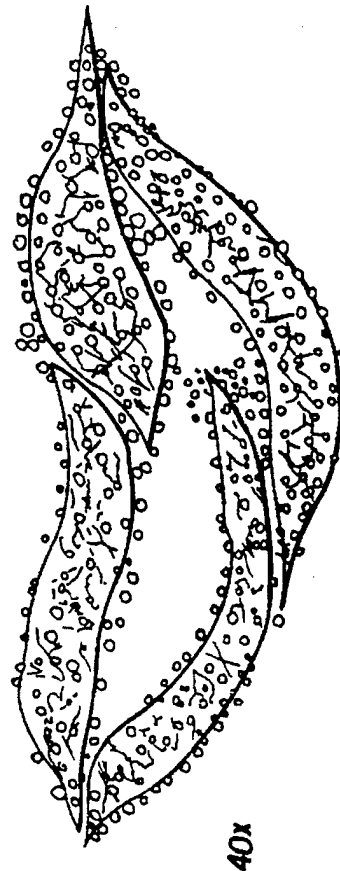
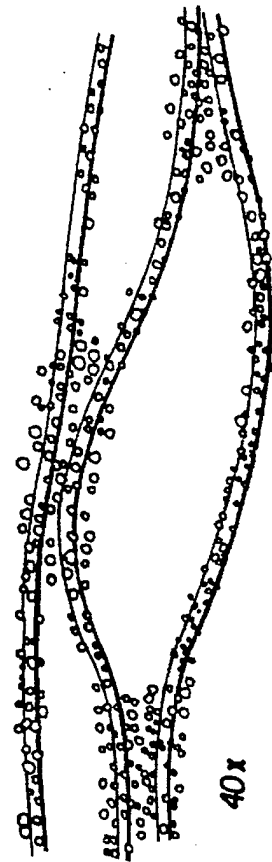


FIG. 1D



Visible Image DRY STATE



FIG. 2A

Fluorescent Image DRY STATE

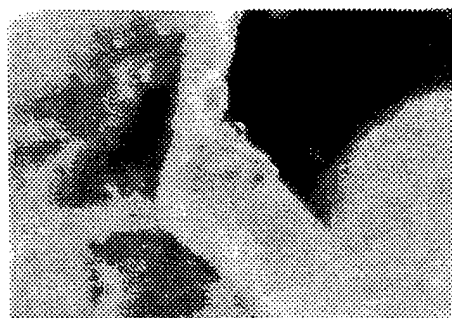
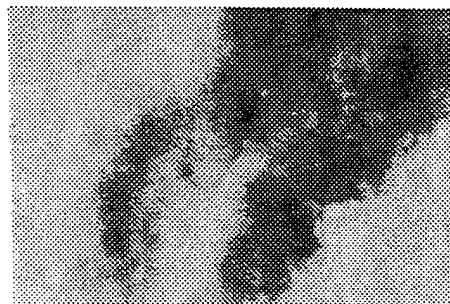


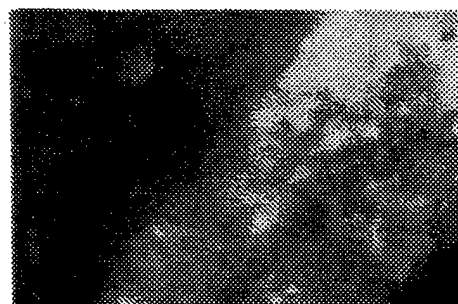
FIG. 2B

FIG. 2C



Visible Image HYDRATED STATE

FIG. 2D



Fluorescent Image HYDRATED STATE

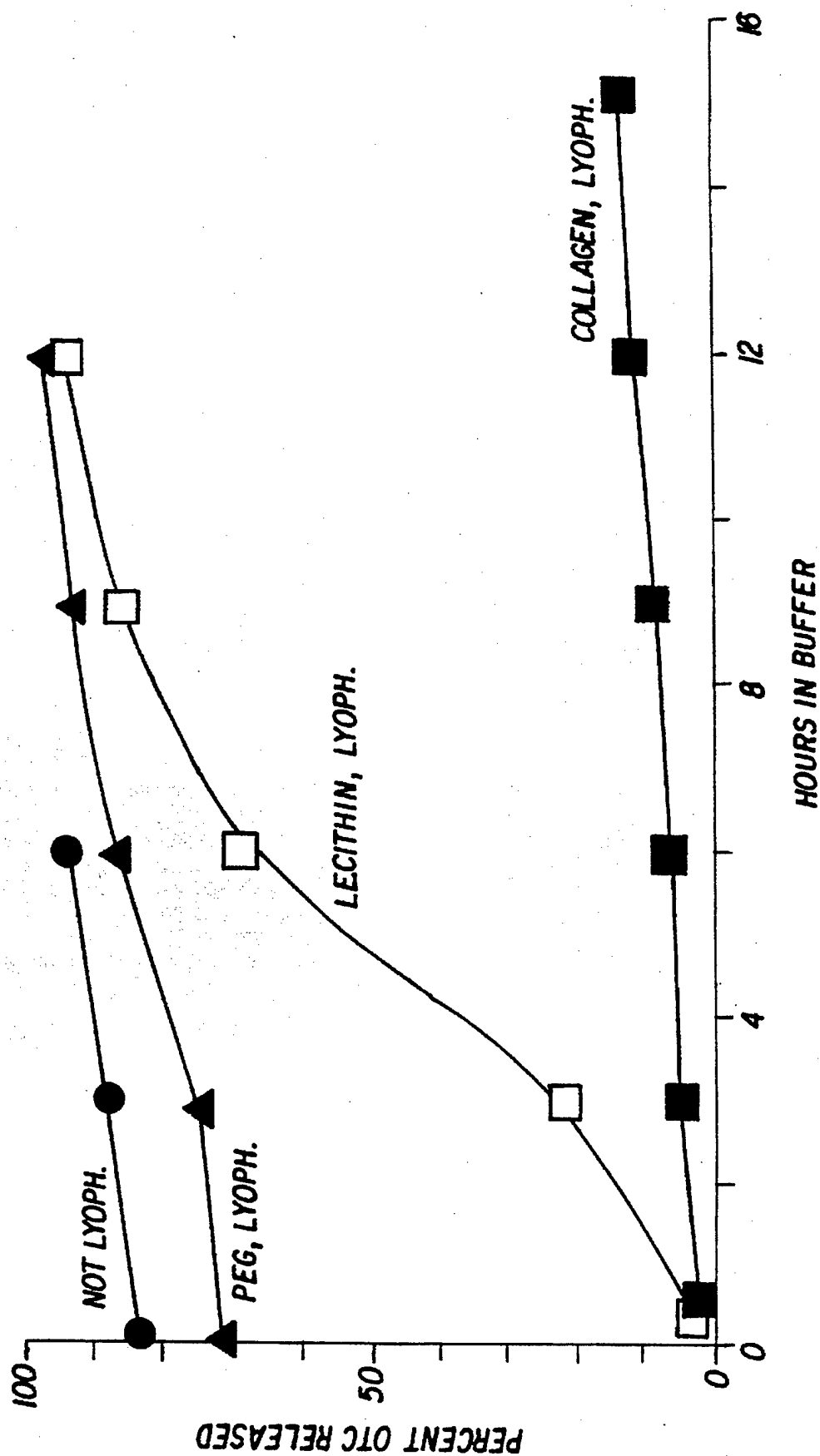


FIG. 3

DRUG RELEASING SURGICAL IMPLANT OR DRESSING MATERIAL

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to implantable absorbable sponges or externally applied dressing materials, and more particularly to implants or dressing materials having the capability to deliver pharmaceuticals or the like to the wound or implant site.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In order to improve the effectiveness and functionality of wound dressings and surgical implants, various attempts have been made to incorporate them with a variety of medicaments such as antibiotics, analgesics, and the like.

Examples of antibacterial wound dressings are disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,191,743 to Klemm et al., U.S. Pat. No. 2,804,424 to Stirn et al., and U.S. Pat. No. 2,809,149 to Cusumano. Similarly, U.S. Pat. No. 3,987,797 to Stephenson discloses a suture rendered antimicrobial.

Dressings which attempt to promote wound healing are disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,124,155 to Reich. Most prior art surgical bandages and dressings which incorporate medications are made by soaking the material in an aqueous solution of the medicine. This can render the carrier brittle and inflexible upon drying. Moreover, it is difficult to control the rate of release of the medicament, or its effect on peripheral tissues, when it is applied to the carrier dissolved in a liquid state. Also, many important medicines are water insoluble and cannot be applied by this technique. Alternatively, the medicament is applied to the dressing or implant as a powder or dust which is quickly released and possesses a danger that large drug particles may irritate tissue or enter the circulatory system where they can block capillaries.

In addition to externally applied dressings, it is also known to impregnate an implantable surgical material with a medicament. For example, U.S. Pat. No. 5,197,977 to Hoffman Jr. et al. disclose a synthetic vascular graft that is impregnated with collagen and a medicament.

Additionally, Boyes-Varley et al. in *Int. J. and Maxillafac. Surg.* 1988; 17:138-141, describe the use in an animal study of a the Gelfoam® brand sponge with a saline solution of medicaments. However, the Physicians' Desk Reference, (Medical Economics, Co., Oradell, N.J.) 1992 edition warns that "it is not recommended that Gelfoam® be saturated with an antibiotic solution or dusted with antibiotic powder." A similar warning is provided with the entry of another popular surgical implant—the Surgicel® brand absorbable hemostat—which states that "the Surgicel® hemostat should not be impregnated with anti-infective agents."

It would be desirable to have a method for safely and effectively impregnating externally applied dressings as well as implantable sponges and hemostats, especially the popular Gelfoam® and Surgicel® brands. More particularly, it would be desirable to impregnate the dressings or implants with medicament in neither a solute nor a powder form, but a form which permits the drug concentration and release rate to be controlled.

SUMMARY AND OBJECTS OF THE INVENTION

In view of the foregoing limitations and shortcomings of the prior art methods, materials, and compositions, as well as other disadvantages not specifically mentioned above, it

should be apparent that there exists a need in the art for a surgical implant and external wound dressing which can safely and effectively deliver any of a number of pharmaceuticals (or drugs) to targeted tissue at a controlled rate, while maintaining its hemostatic function. It is, therefore, a primary object of this invention to fulfill that need by providing a surgical implant, sponge, or wound dressing with such drug delivery and hemostatic capability.

More particularly, it is an object of this invention to provide an absorbable carrier which is adapted to take up and controllably release a drug in solid, microparticulate form with the advantage that the drug concentration and release can be controlled.

It is another object of the invention to provide a device of the aforesaid type wherein the drug is water insoluble.

It is another object of the invention to provide a device of the aforesaid type wherein the drug can be prevented from entering tissues or circulatory system, if desired.

It is another object of the invention to provide a device of the aforesaid type wherein the drug particles have a diameter of less than 10 microns so as to diminish the likelihood that the particles will irritate tissue if released or block capillaries if the particles enter the circulation.

It is another object of the invention to provide a device of the aforesaid type wherein the drug in microparticulate or microcrystalline form is protected against oxidation and possible reaction with the dressing material.

It is another object of the invention to provide a device of the aforesaid type wherein the carrier is adapted to retain as much as 4 grams of drug per gram of carrier.

It is another object of the invention to provide a device of the aforesaid type wherein the carrier remains flexible rather than brittle.

It is another object of the invention to provide a controlled release drug delivery system for dispensing antiseptics, antibiotics, anti-inflammatories, local anesthetics, tissue growth promoters, or tissue destruction inhibitors to a wound or surgical site, including both soft tissue and bone, for the purpose of providing hemostasis, relief of pain, control of infection, hastened regrowth, decreased inflammation, prevention of keloid formation and hastened recovery.

Briefly described, the aforementioned objects are accomplished according to the invention by providing a wound dressing, sponge, or surgical implant material comprising a carrier material, a pharmaceutical composition in solid microparticulate or microcrystalline form, and an adjuvant coating to improve the adherence of the pharmaceutical particles to the carrier and to control the rate of release and the concentration of the pharmaceutical to the wound site.

The carrier material of the present invention may be made of any of a variety of materials which are pharmaceutically acceptable (non-toxic and non-allergenic), adhere to or within the target tissue, and incorporate the pharmaceutical composition. Preferably the carrier is fibrous, such as a fabric dressing and suture or a cross-linked solid foam adsorbable implant, wherein the fibers support the drug particles.

The types of pharmaceuticals which may be employed include antiseptics, antibiotics, anti-inflammatories, local anesthetics, analgesics, tissue growth promoters, and tissue destruction inhibitors, for example. The pharmaceutical composition is preferably a crystalline or microparticulate, water-insoluble drug reduced to microscopic dimensions (20 nm–30 μ) by sonication, microfluidization (Example 1)

and other methods of high-shear homogenization such as the Gaulin or Rannie Homogenizers (APV Gaulin/Rannie, St. Paul, Minn.), or other processes. The microcrystals are suspended in an aqueous solution by coating the crystals with an amphipathic, membrane-forming lipid. This lipid also acts as an adjuvant allowing the drug microparticles to attach to the carrier material by non-covalent means. The saturated carrier material preferably comprises microscopically-dimensioned empty space, allowing for hydration, efflux of drug and ingrowth of tissue. Also storage of the drug in microparticulate or microcrystalline form protects it against oxidation and possible reaction with the dressing material.

The invention provides a pliable, implantable, as well as externally-applicable surgical material which contains a drug, at high concentration. Upon application to a surgical site or wound, the material releases the drug to the surrounding tissue at rates and durations chosen for optimal therapeutic effect. Some embodiments of the invention produce a semi-solid material suitable for implantation in bone.

The method of making the present invention generally comprises the steps of selecting a carrier material, such as an implantable absorbable sponge or hemostat, preparing a drug to microparticulate form, coating the particles in an adjuvant, modifying the carrier to improve its cohesive characteristics, and applying the coated drug particles to the carrier, and removing the water by lyophilization.

The implant of the present invention may be used in surgical or dental procedures wherein it is desired to simultaneously control bleeding and deliver a drug to adjacent tissue in a sustained manner. In particular, contemplated uses include implantation of compositions containing drugs and appropriate factors to provide pain relief, to control inflammation, to accelerate tissue or bone regrowth and to control infection.

The present invention provides a means of giving continuous treatment of a wound or surgical site with a drug. When used with a resorbable carrier material, our invention provides an implantable sustained delivery device for the drug, achieving local therapeutic benefit while providing hemostasis and a controlled environment for tissue regeneration. It provides a large reservoir of drug at the site where it is needed, but in the form of drug microparticle with controlled association with the carrier matrix material. The present invention is distinctly advantageous over extemporaneous preparations in which macro-particulate drug is "dusted" into wound dressings or surgical materials. Accompanying such practice is the danger that large drug particles may be released to irritate tissue or to enter the circulation where they can block capillaries.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematized drawing made from microscopic observations of Lecithin-Oxytetracycline-Collagen Matrix and Lecithin-Oxytetracycline-Cellulose Matrix at 10 \times and 40 \times .

FIG. 2 presents reproductions of 800 \times photomicrographs of a collagen fibril dissected from a Lecithin-Oxytetracycline-Collagen Matrix. Panel A is from a transmission photomicrograph. Panel B depicts the yellow-green fluorescence (represented as white) arising from the associated oxytetracycline microcrystals in the identical specimen when illuminated by ultra-violet light. Panels C and D are from photo- and fluorescent micrographs (respectively) of another specimen after hydration with aqueous buffer.

FIG. 3 shows the time course of oxytetracycline release from four forms of oxytetracycline-impregnated Collagen Matrix. Details of the experiment are given in Examples 10-12.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention generally comprises a fibrous carrier matrix, which functions as a wound dressing, sponge, absorbable surgical implant or the like, a pharmaceutical composition in solid microparticulate or micro crystalline form, and an adjuvant coating to improve the adherence of the pharmaceutical particles to the carrier and to improve control over the concentration and rate release action of the pharmaceutical.

Starting Materials

Carrier Matrix

The carrier of the present invention may be made of any of a variety of materials which are pharmaceutically acceptable (non-toxic and non-allergenic), which can adhere to or be implanted within the target tissue, and which can be made to incorporate the pharmaceutical composition. The carrier is preferably fibrous, such as textiles, filaments, cross-linked solid foam, gels, etc. Exemplary materials include, but is not limited to, collagen, chemically cross-linked collagen or gelatin, cellulose, oxidized cellulose; cellulose acetate in fibrous form, especially those with a low degree of acetylation; ethyl cellulose, methyl cellulose, cellulose ethyl hydroxyethyl ether in fibrous form; poly-D,L-lactate; pyrrolidone polymers in fibrous form; acrylic resins, including polyacrylate, polymethacrylate, and their copolymers, polyhydroxybutyrate, poly-hydroxyvalerate and their copolymers, in fibrous form; polyglycolic acid (Dexon), poly(D,L-lactic-co-glycolic acid); and polyglactin (Vicryl). The preferred carrier material contains microscopically-dimensioned empty space, allowing for hydration, efflux of drug and ingrowth of tissue.

As used herein, the term "matrix" or "matrix material" describes the carrier material in a three dimensional configuration (fabrics, piled fibers, solid foams, etc.). The matrix of the present invention functions not only as a carrier for the pharmaceutical but also as a wound dressing, implantable hemostat, or the like. Accordingly, it is preferable to utilize as the carrier matrix a wound dressing or implantable hemostat which is commercially available and determined to be safe and effectively loaded with antibiotics and other pharmaceuticals.

An example of a surgically implantable material which may be employed is the Gelfoam[®] brand absorbable gelatin sterile sponge (Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.) which is widely used in surgery and dentistry. This product is described in the Physicians Desk Reference, 1992 ed. at page 2338 as a "water-insoluble, off-white, nonelastic, porous pliable product prepared from purified pork skin gelatin USP granules". It functions as a hemostat which is able to absorb and hold within its interstices, many times its weight of blood and other fluids. The directions for use state that Gelfoam[®] may be left in place and the wound may be closed over it. Under "Precautions", it is stated that "It is not recommended that Gelfoam[®] be saturated with an antibiotic solution or dusted with antibiotic powder." It is a particular feature of the present invention that this and similar materials are modified to be safely and effectively loaded with antibiotics and other pharmaceuticals.

Another example of a surgically implantable material which may be employed is the Surgicel[®] Absorbable Hemostat (Johnson & Johnson Medical, Inc., Arlington Tex.). This product comprises knitted fabric strips of oxidized regenerated cellulose, sterile-packaged in various sizes described in the Physician's Desk Reference, 1992 ed. at page 1151 as

having both hemostatic and bactericidal properties. Instructions are given for use as both a removable dressing and as an implantable material when applied in small quantities. Under "Warnings", it is stated that "Surgicel® hemostat should not be impregnated with anti-infective agents or with other materials such as buffering or hemostatic substances." However, the method of the present invention modifies this and related products made of cellulose fibers so as to deliver drugs.

Other fiber-based surgical materials to which the present invention is applicable, including calcium-alginate in fibrous form (Lubet-Moncla, U.S. Pat. No. 3,431,907, 1969), materials incorporating cross-linked gelatin, carboxy-methyl cellulose or pectin, Pawelchak et al., U.S. Pat. No. 4,292,972, 1981, and prior art discussion therein, and flocculated or chemically cross-linked fibronectin (Reich, U.S. Pat. No. 5,124,155, 1992). This listing is for illustrative purposes, and is not considered limiting.

The carrier may be sized and shaped in any manner suitable to conform to the particular body cavity or tissue to which it will be applied. The bulk density of the carrier matrix should be sufficiently low to allow adequate amounts of the pharmaceutical to be incorporated, while maintaining the structural integrity. For implantation, the carrier matrix should be biodegradable and non-allergenic. The microscopic size of the carrier material is limited only by the size of the cavity to be packed and the burden of material to be resorbed. The lower limit of size is likewise determined by considerations of retention in the cavity. The size and density of individual fibers in a fabric or solid foam is limited by considerations of mechanical strength and porosity. Generally, the larger the microscopic size and the lower the porosity, the slower will be the drug release.

Pharmaceuticals

The pharmaceutical component (or drug) of the present invention may be any of a variety of substances including antiseptics, antibiotics, anti-inflammatories, local anesthetics, tissue growth promoters, and tissue destruction inhibitors which are solid in the pure state at and below 37° C. Most preferably, the drug substance is reduced to $\leq 10 \mu\text{m}$ or submicron dimensions in an aqueous medium by sonication process, microfluidization, or homogenization described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,091,187 and 5,091,188 to Haynes, both incorporated herein by reference. In the Haynes process, water-insoluble drugs are rendered injectable by formulation as aqueous suspensions of phospholipid-coated microcrystals. The crystalline drug is reduced to 50 nm to 10 μm dimensions by sonication or other processes inducing high shear in the presence of phospholipid or other membrane-forming amphipathic lipid. The membrane-forming lipid stabilizes the microcrystal by both hydrophobic and hydrophilic interactions, coating and enveloping it and thus protecting it from coalescence, and rendering the drug substance in solid form less irritating to tissue.

The pharmaceutical composition is preferably a crystalline or microparticulate, water-insoluble drug reduced to microscopic dimensions (20 nm–30 μm) by sonication, microfluidization, homogenization, wet grinding or air impact, or other processes. The microcrystals, which may be water insoluble, are suspended in an aqueous solution by coating the crystals with an amphipathic, membrane-forming lipid. The drug microparticles are attached to the carrier material by non-covalent means, using an adjuvant material. The loaded carrier material preferably comprises microscopically-dimensioned empty space, allowing for hydration, efflux of drug and ingrowth of tissue.

In preferred embodiments of the invention, the selected drug will be substantially water-insoluble ($\leq 20 \text{ mg/ml}$ at physiological pH). Thus, diffusible drug monomers will be present at only low concentration when the carrier matrix is hydrated. Water-insolubility is also associated with slow dissolution rates. The resulting slow release is desirable for most therapeutic use.

In cases where incorporation and slow release of a water-soluble drug is required, the drug may be rendered water-insoluble by complexation with an oppositely-charged cation or anion as described in the next paragraph. Alternatively, the release of water-soluble drugs can be slowed by coating their drug microparticles with lecithin or other membrane-forming lipids.

As described by Haynes (U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,091,187; 5,091,188) many water-soluble drugs can be held in drug microcrystal form by complexation with anions and cations. These include 2-naphthylenesulfonate (napsylate), gluconate, 1,1'-methylene bis (2-hydroxy-3-naphthalene) carboxylic acid (pamoate), tolylsulfonate (tosylate), methanesulfonate (mersylate), glucoheptanoate (gluceptate), bitartrate, polyglutamic acid, succinate, carboxylic acids of various chain lengths from acetate to behenate, bromide, iodide, phosphate, nitrate, calcium, magnesium, their 1:1 fatty acid or phosphate complexes, and with various amines, including dibenzylethylenediamine (benzathine), N,N' (dihydroabietyl)ethylene diamine (hydrabamine) or polymers such as polylysine. The choice of these counterions is made largely on an empirical basis, with stability of the derived crystals and their compatibility with water being primary criteria. As described by Haynes (U.S. Pat. No. 5,246,707) these principles can also be used to render biological molecules insoluble. It is also applicable to water-soluble drugs, particularly those which can be rendered water-insoluble or which do not cross lipid bilayer membranes.

As previously stated in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,091,187, 5,091,188 and 5,246,707 to Haynes, the size of the drug microparticles can vary within large limits which are set by the desired rates of release of the drug and by physical stability and mechanical properties of the final product. The size of the drug microparticles can be chosen to optimize the rate of release of the drug. Generally smaller particles give faster release. The dimensions of the drug microparticles can vary between 30 μm and 20 nm. Preferred is when the upper limit of drug microparticle size is 10 μm so that capillary blockage will not occur in the event that drug microparticles are released to the circulation. A most preferred range is between 2 μm and 100 nm, which is largely determined by the size relationship between the drug microparticle and the fibers of the carrier material and the desire for pliability of the final product. Generally, the smaller the drug particles, the smaller will be the rate of release. In actual practice, optimal particle size is determined empirically by testing a range of sizes and noting physical and release characteristics of the product.

If the incorporated drug is not bacteriostatic or bactericidal, additional agents may be incorporated. A wide range of preservatives can be incorporated. These include, but are not limited to, benzalkonium chloride, benzethonium chloride, propylparaben, butylparaben, chlorobutanol, benzyl alcohol, phenol, sodium benzoate, EDTA, etc. The product may be terminally sterilized by gamma irradiation or, in some cases, by ethylene oxide or heat.

Adjuvant

A particular feature of the present invention is its use of adjuvant materials to control the mode of association

between the drug microparticles and the carrier material. The adjuvant aids the incorporation of the drug microparticles in the carrier material by at least one of two mechanisms: (a) by simultaneously coating the drug microparticles and the fibers of the carrier material to promote their association, and/or (b) by aiding in the entrapment of drug microparticles between fibers of the carrier material while the two are being subjected to physical or physico-chemical manipulations (not forming covalent chemical bonds). It is possible for an adjuvant to work by both mechanisms. Membrane forming phospholipids such as lecithin can simultaneously envelope the drug microparticles and fibers of the carrier material. Fiber-forming materials such as solubilized collagen will coat both the drug microparticles and fibers of carrier material.

The mode of association between the drug microparticle and the carrier material can be:

- (a) by binding of the drug microparticle to the carrier material by means of the adjuvant which has chemical affinity for both.
- (b) by entrapment of the drug microparticle between fibers of the carrier material, facilitated by physical or non-covalent chemical manipulations of the carrier material together with the drug microparticle in the presence or absence of adjuvant.
- (c) by the naturally occurring chemical affinity which may occur between the surfaces of the drug microparticles and the fibers of the carrier material in selected cases. This can be determined by adding drug microparticles to single fibers of the carrier material and observing their interactions under a microscope. These forces can include hydrophobic interaction, hydrogen bonding and ionic interactions. When strong binding forces are present, and an adjuvant will not be needed.

Membrane-forming adjuvants which may be used include the phospholipids, including lecithin (phosphatidyl choline), phosphatidyl glycerol, phosphatidic acid, phosphatidyl serine, phosphatidyl inositol, cardiolipin (diphosphatidyl glycerol), phosphatidyl ethanolamine; sphingomyelin; and mono-glycerides, including monopalmitin, monostearin, monocaprylin and monoolein. As described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,091,188, other lipid materials can be included with them to modify the properties of the resulting membranes. Also, water-soluble and water-suspendable adjuvants include collagen (several types); gelatin; carboxymethylcellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, povidone, benzalkonium chloride and benzethonium chloride. Non-ionic surfactants can also be used as adjuvants to aid drug microparticle loading and release, and for their anti-bacterial properties. These include polyoxamers such as polyoxyl 10 oleyl ether, polyoxyl 20 cetostearyl ether, polyoxyl 35 castor oil; polyoxyl stearates, polysorbates; polypropyleneglycol; sorbitan monolaurate, sorbitan monooleate, sorbitan monopalmitate and -monostearate. Miscellaneous adjuvants include cholesterol, calcium stearate, magnesium stearate; sodium salts of fatty acids such as sodium stearate; sodium lauryl sulfate; and glycerol monstearate.

Selection of Secondary Adjuvant

Water-soluble macromolecules capable of binding drug monomers can be incorporated in the preparation to increase the total concentration of the drug in the aqueous microphase and speed the release of the drug. These include serum albumin and cyclodextrins (alpha, beta and gamma). Alternatively, carboxymethylcellulose, dextrans and other

water-soluble polymers can be added to the preparation to increase the viscosity of the aqueous phase, and thus slow the rate of diffusion of drug monomers and drug microparticles in the aqueous microphase.

It is believed that the present invention is superior to prior art modes of association of particulate drug which neither involve adjuvants nor rely on specific interaction between the drug particle and the fibers of the carrier material, such as simple retention of drug particles in the interstices of an unperturbed solid foam or fabric of the carrier material by simple "dusting in" or by air flow (as in entrapment of dust particles in air filters). Materials which can be "blown in" can also be shaken out during transport and handling. Furthermore, our invention does not rely on binding of monomeric drug molecules to the carrier material or the adjuvant, although such tendencies may slow or speed the release of the drug (respectively).

Thus, a particular feature of the present invention is that it relies on a specific physical association between drug microparticle and the solid carrier matrix. We achieve this by use of the adjuvant or by specific manipulations of the carrier material in the presence of the drug microparticles. This provides a surgical material in which the drug microparticles remain homogeneously distributed in storage, during transport and when the material is cut and worked.

Methods of Manufacture and Use

Manufacture of the present invention begins with selecting a fibrous carrier material, such as an implantable absorbable sponge or hemostat, selecting a drug and selecting the adjuvant (membrane forming, water soluble, etc.).

There are two preferred methods of introducing the drug and adjuvant into the carrier material: (a) by soaking the carrier material with a suspension of water insoluble drug microparticles in the presence of the adjuvant, or (b) by soaking the carrier material in a solution of the drug in the presence of adjuvant, followed by removal of solvent, thereby producing microparticles. Method (a) is particularly applicable where the drug is poorly soluble in the chosen solvent and where a high degrees of drug loading and pliability of the finished product are desired.

In Method (a), when the solvent is water, the preferred method of removal of the solvent is freeze-drying (lyophilization), particularly for an aqueous solvent (Examples 2-3). Removal of water in the frozen state avoids rearrangement of the drug microparticles and deposition of solubilized drug as a continuous phase between the microparticles, which results in hardening of the dressing or implant.

Method (b) is applicable when lower degrees of loading are required and when ease of production is important. In this case freeze-drying is not generally advantageous over simple solvent evaporation. It is possible to do the coating by several stages of soaking and evaporation (Example 8).

The choice between these two methods can be based on systematic investigation with the desired drug and adjuvant combination. Our experimentation has given indications that addition of drug microparticles to hydrated carrier material enhances their subsequent entrapment between the fibers. Also, the interaction of the drug microparticle with the fibers of the carrier material is strengthened by the subsequent dehydration, particularly in the presence of a suitable adjuvant. Adjuvants which have affinity for both the drug microparticle and the carrier material are most suitable for producing tight association of the latter two.

When pliable materials are desired, it is important that the drug microparticles or dissolved drug not form a continuous

drug phase within the preparation. This can occur when the solvent removal is from a liquid state and when the carrier material acts as a wick.

It is also possible to introduce the drug to the carrier material by spraying on a solution or suspension of drug, in the presence or absence of adjuvant. This method is particularly applicable when high degrees of drug loading are not necessary and when ease of manufacture is important.

Rate of release of the Drug

Mechanisms by which the drug can be released from the carrier include: (a) diffusion or flow of drug monomers and (b) diffusion or flow of drug microparticles from the carrier matrix. Mechanism (a) is most important when the drug microparticles are firmly attached to the carrier material or are entrapped therein. It is illustrated by examples 5, 11 and 17 in which oxytetracycline (OTC), a water-insoluble drug, was released very slowly. The higher the number of grams of water-insoluble drug per liter volume of matrix, the slower will be its release rate in terms of fraction per hour.

Rates of release by mechanism (a) will be lowest for drugs which are intrinsically water insoluble. However, low rates of release of water-soluble drugs can also be achieved if they are rendered water-insoluble by complexation with suitable cationic or anionic agents or by secondary adjuvants (described above) to make drug microcrystals. Also, the rates of release of water-soluble drugs can be decreased if they are intrinsically membrane impermeable and are encapsulated within membrane vesicles of lecithin or other membrane-forming lipids firmly attached to the carrier material.

The rate of release of a water-insoluble drug via mechanism (a) can be increased by inclusion of water-soluble macromolecules such as serum albumin or cyclodextrin which have appreciable ability to bind the drug monomers (secondary adjuvants). After the matrix is implanted within the body and becomes hydrated, these molecules will bind drug monomers, thus increasing their total concentration in the aqueous diffusion pathways within quiescent matrix. This will allow for more rapid delivery of the drug from the matrix interior to the tissue boundary.

When mechanism (b) is operative, the rate of loss of the drug is dependent upon the rate of release of the drug microparticles from the carrier material. In examples 13, 14, 15 and 16, oxytetracycline microparticles were released by this mechanism. The rate of release of drug microparticles is dependent upon the firmness of attachment to (or entrapment within) the carrier material, which can be controlled by selection of primary adjuvant materials. Since diffusion of large particles is slow, the rate of release is dependent on the amount of tidal flow resulting from squeezing and releasing of the preparation in the medium in which it is placed. Thus the inclusion of secondary adjuvants which increase the viscosity of the aqueous microphases within the hydrated matrix can be used to decrease the rate of release by mechanism (b).

The design of a particular product will start by deciding on the amount of drug to be loaded and on the rate at which it is to be released. Then the physico-chemical and solubility characteristics of the drug compound will be considered. Then a combination of carrier material and adjuvants will be chosen to favor or disfavor mechanisms (a) and (b) to obtain the desired release rate. For example, if the drug is intrinsically water-insoluble and slow rates of release are desired, then a carrier material/adjuvant combination favoring entrapment and release by mechanism (a) will be selected

(examples 5, 11 and 17). But in the case where it was desired to release the same drug more rapidly, a carrier material/adjuvant combination favoring attachment by coating and release by mechanism (b) will be selected (examples 13, 14, 15 and 16).

If a water-soluble drug is used, the principles are different. In this case adjuvants are chosen which will encapsulate the drug and/or render it insoluble. As an example, hydrophilic, water-soluble drugs which bear net charge at neutral pH can be entrapped within vesicular structures produced by membrane-forming phospholipids. Also, many water-soluble drugs bearing net charge can be rendered insoluble by a counterion of opposite charge. Both of these principles can be combined to hold a water-insolubilized drug inside lecithin vesicular structures attached to or entrapped within the carrier material.

Design of final product

The design of the final product will depend upon how the product is to be used (dressing vs implant), the desired size and shape of the material, and the desired release rate and duration of release. The functioning of the product depends on six variables listed below, with brief illustrations following in parentheses:

a. Carrier material (biodegradable for implantation; pliable for application to soft tissue, stiff for implantation in bone; porosity).

b. Size of drug microparticle or microcrystal (less than 10 μ m for implantation; dimensions less than diameter of fibers for optimal coating; dimensions comparable with interstices of carrier material for optimal entrapment; small dimensions for more rapid dissolution).

c. Adjuvant (to coat or aid in entrapment of the drug microparticle; choice of mechanism (a) or mechanism (b) for release of drug).

d. Method of solvent removal (lyophilization or simple evaporation determined by economics and stiffness and homogeneity requirements of finished product).

e. Degree of drug loading, density of preparation (gm drug/ml hydrated matrix and gm drug/gm carrier material+adjuvant; determined by potency of the drug and desired number of hours of sustained release).

f. Secondary adjuvants (to increase or decrease the solubility of the drug or alter the viscosity of the bulk material in the hydrated state, thus altering rate of drug release).

In describing the various embodiments of our invention, we will use the following notation:

(Adjuvant)-(Drug)-(Matrix Material).

Thus the composition of Example 2 is Lecithin-Flurbiprofen-Collagen Matrix.

The following examples are given to show the manner by which our invention is carried out. All parts and percentages reported herein are by weight (w/w) or weight/volume (w/v) percentage, in which the weight or volume in the denominator represents the total weight or volume of the system. We also report drug loading in terms of gin drug per gm of matrix material. Concentrations of water soluble constituents in aqueous solution (e.g. glucose) are given in millimolar concentration (mM=millimoles per liter) referred to the volume of water in the system. All temperatures are reported in degrees Celsius. Diameters or dimensions are given in millimeters (mm= 10^{-3} meters), micrometers (μ = 10^{-6} meters) or nanometers (nm= 10^{-9} meters). The com-

positions of the invention can comprise, consist essentially of or consist of the materials set forth and the process or method can comprise, consist essentially of or consist of the steps set forth with such materials.

EXAMPLE 1

Gelfoam® impregnated with aqueous suspension of
Lecithin-Coated Flurbiprofen Microcrystals

This example describes soaking Gelfoam® with an aqueous suspension of microcrystals to obtain a product lacking sustained release or specific association of the drug with the carrier material. Lecithin-coated microcrystals of flurbiprofen were prepared by the method described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,091,187 and 5,091,188 to Haynes which are incorporated herein by reference. Briefly, 75 gm egg lecithin (Pfanstiehl Laboratories, Waukegan, Ill.), Phospholipids, egg, #P-123, Lot 21097, Drug Masterfiled) was added to 225 ml with 300 mM glucose, 2 mM sodium phosphate buffer, pH 7.0. The mixture was allowed to hydrate and was then dispersed with a Brinkman Polytron PR 10/35 apparatus (Brinkman Instruments, Westbury, N.Y.). Then 75 gm of flurbiprofen (SST Corp, Clifton, N.J.) were added and further dispersed. The suspension was then degassed by sonication and was passed a total of 7 times through an M-110F Microfluidizer (Microfluidics, Inc., Newton, Mass.) to create an aqueous suspension of lecithin-coated microcrystals of flurbiprofen (20% (w/v) flurbiprofen, 20% (w/v) lecithin). The pH was adjusted to 7.2.

The preparation was examined under a fluorescence microscope (Carl Zeiss, #4725631, "West Germany") at 800-fold magnification in fluorescent and in normal mode. Small free-flowing microcrystals of approx. 0.5 µm dimension were visualized by their refraction and by their greenish fluorescence. We estimate that less than 1% of the particles were greater than 1.0 µm dimension, and essentially none were greater than 10 µm. Analysis with a Coulter N4 Particle Sizer (Coulter Electronics, Hialeah, Fla.) in the "intensity" mode gave an average diameter of 521±62 nm for 100% of the particles, and 0% > 3 µm.

Samples of Gelfoam® (NDC 0009-0342-01, Gelfoam, Sterile Sponge, absorbable gelatin sponge, USP (Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.) were cut into 7 mm×7 mm×10 mm pieces. The volume of the cut samples was estimated as approx. 0.5 cm³ from their dimensions. The samples were weighed and then immersed in aliquots of the 20% (w/v) flurbiprofen, 20% (w/v) lecithin-coated microcrystal suspension described above and were subjected to three squeezing/reexpansion cycles. The samples were then removed by means of a surgical forceps and allowed to drip. The hanging samples retained approx. 0.1 ml (cm³) of the microcrystal suspension as determined weighing. The volume of the sample was estimated to be less than 0.25 ml. Some of the samples were introduced into vials containing mannitol solution and were observed to return to their original volumes of 0.5 cm³. Additionally, the flurbiprofen microcrystals could be readily removed by squeezing, indicating a lack of specific association with the collagen carrier material.

The resulting product constitutes a hemostatic plug which can be introduced into tooth sockets after tooth extraction for the purpose of controlling bleeding and delivering the nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory analgesic drug to the tissue for the control of pain. The material can be removed days after surgery or a gum flap can be sewn over, enclosing the material which will eventually be resorbed. This material

can also be used for many other types of surgery where fairly rapid release of the drug is desired.

EXAMPLE 2

Lecithin-Flurbiprofen-Collagen Matrix

This example shows how freezing and lyophilization of the product of Example 1 results in specific association between the flurbiprofen microcrystals and the collagen fibers as described for our invention. The impregnated material of Example 1 was placed in glass ampules, sealed, and was quickly frozen by partial immersion of the ampules in CO₂-acetone. Then the ampules were uncapped and introduced into a lyophilizer. After reaching dryness, the ampules were removed, capped and terminally sterilized by gamma irradiation (1.5 mega Rad).

Some of the ampules were opened and the contents were analyzed. The sponges maintained their shape but were reduced in volume to less than 0.2 cm³. They were slightly more rigid than before impregnation and lyophilization. They were slightly tacky. When gently compressed and released they returned to their original shape. When compressed under high pressure they did not return to their original dimensions. Compression did not cause the drug to be lost from the matrix. Some samples were cut with crossed scalpels and were examined under the fluorescent microscope at 800-fold magnification in fluorescent and normal modes. Collagen fibers were discernible by a very weak greenish fluorescence in the dry state. These were coated with approx. 0.5 µm crystals of oxytetracycline OTC (strong yellow-green fluorescence) closely associated with the fibers. Occasionally the crystals occurred in clusters, also closely associated with the fibers.

Buffer (300 mM mannitol, 2 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.0) was added to the microscope slides and the process of rehydration was observed. The drug microcrystals remained associated with the fibers. In the first phases of the rehydration process, lamellar structures coating the fibers in association with the microcrystalline drug became prominent. These lamellar structures are similar to what is observed when solid lecithin is hydrated under similar conditions. Upon agitation of the hydrated samples by manipulation of the cover slip, some clusters of microcrystals could be made to detach from the carrier material.

One 10 mm×7 mm×7 mm Lecithin-Flurbiprofen-Collagen matrix composition was introduced into an ampule containing an excess of mannitol buffer. The matrix returned to its original 0.5 cm³ volume within a few minutes. In contrast to Example 1, squeezing does not release flurbiprofen microcrystals. After 2 hrs of rehydration, it was removed and blotted onto a microscope slide. Distinct 0.5 µm to 4 µm lecithin-coated flurbiprofen microcrystals were observed. The blot contained a small amount of collagen which could be detected by its weak green fluorescence. The sponge was torn apart and a fragment was viewed on a slide. It contained 0.5 µm to 4 µm lecithin-coated microcrystals of flurbiprofen, identified by its strong green fluorescence, within a continuous collagen matrix. The properties of the lecithin-flurbiprofen-collagen matrix in the dry state are shown below in TABLE 1.

TABLE 1

Approx. volume Gelfoam® weight	0.5 ml 5.9 ± 0.4 mg
-----------------------------------	------------------------

TABLE 1-continued

Flurbiprofen weight	25.6 ± 4.3 mg
Physical state	Pliable, solid foam
Color	Yellow/light brown
Flurbiprofen MC dist. (Macroscopic)	Homogeneous
Flurbiprofen MC assn.	Very Close
Rehydration time	Approx. 1 min
Physical characteristics after rehydration	Sponge
Drug behavior after rehydration	Remains in sponge

The resulting product constitutes a sterile hemostatic plug which can be conveniently introduced into tooth sockets after tooth extraction for the purpose of controlling bleeding and for delivering the non-steroidal anti-inflammatory analgesic drug to the tissue for the control of pain. The material can be removed days after surgery. Alternatively, a gum flap can be sewn over, enclosing the material which will eventually be resorbed. This material can be used for many other types of surgery in which fairly rapid release of the drug in microparticulate form (cf. FIG. 3) is desired.

EXAMPLES 3-9

Table 2 presents the results for preparations of surgical materials incorporating the antibiotic oxytetracycline (OTC) using Gelfoam® or cellulose gauze (Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N.J.) as the matrix material. In addition to being a useful antibiotic, OTC has an intrinsic fluorescence which aids in visualizing its deposition in the the dressing. The left-hand column describes the method of manufacture of the product. OTC microcrystals (20%) were coated with either lecithin (20%) or with nothing ("slurry") or were exposed to 2% collagen, to 1% polyethylene glycol (PEG), or to 1% carboxymethyl-cellulose (CMC). Solvent was removed using either heat (36° C.), vacuum at room temperature or lyophilization (freeze drying under vacuum). Preparations were also made with a 2% OTC solution in ethanol (EtOH) removed under vacuum with or without lecithin. More information on the method of preparation is given in the corresponding examples. Each row of Table 2 describes the properties of a separate product.

TABLE 2

Preparation	Carrier wt. (mg)	OTC wt. (mg)	Phys. State	OTC Dist. (macro.)	Assoc.	Release Rate
<u>20% Lecithin - 20% OTC - Collagen Matrix</u>						
Heat	8.2 ± 0.7	26.6 ± 6.1	Shr./hrd.	Homog.	SCB	Slow
Vacuum	7.8 ± 0.6	15.4 ± 2.6	Hrd.	Homog.	CA	Slow
Lyophilized	6.8 ± 0.7	21.4 ± 2.4	Pliable	Homog.	CA	Slow
<u>20% Lecithin - 20% OTC - Cellulose Matrix</u>						
Heat	26.8 ± 0.4	64.3 ± 0.1	Pliable; dark	Homog.	CCA	Slow
Lyophilized	31.2 ± 5.0	71.5 ± 1.4	Pliable	Homog.	CCA	Slow
<u>20% OTC - Collagen Matrix</u>						
Lyophilized	16.0 ± 0.7	5.2 ± 3.4	Pliable	Heterog.	LA	Rapid
<u>20% OTC - Cellulose Matrix</u>						
Heat	27.1 ± 0.4	58.5 ± 11.2	Pliable	Heterog.	VLA	Rapid
Lyophilized	31.8 ± 1.1	73.7 ± 1.6	Pliable	Heterog.	VLA	Rapid
<u>2% Collagen - 20% OTC - Collagen Matrix</u>						
Heat	6.3 ± 0.1	17.4 ± 2.5	Shr./hrd.	Homog.	SCB	Very slow
Lyophilized	6.1 ± 0.2	14.9 ± 1.8	Crusty/hrd.	Homog.	SCB	Very slow
<u>2% Collagen - 20% OTC - Cellulose Matrix</u>						
Heat	30.7 ± 1.1	63.2 ± 1.2	Crusty/hrd.	Homog.	LA, flakes off	Rapid
Lyophilized	34.2 ± 0.6	67.8 ± 6.7	Crusty/hrd.	Homog.	LA, flakes off	Rapid
<u>1% PEG - 20% OTC - Collagen Matrix</u>						
Heat	7.3 ± 1.4	22.4 ± 1.8	Shr./hrd.	Homog.	VLA	Rapid
Lyophilized	6.9 ± 0.3	21.5 ± 2.5	Crusty/stiff	Homog.	VLA	Rapid
<u>1% PEG - 20% OTC - Cellulose Matrix</u>						
Heat	37.9 ± 1.7	90.8 ± 24.6	Pliable	Heterog.	VLA	Rapid
Lyophilized	44.7 ± 1.8	123.1 ± 1.0	Pliable	Homog.	VLA	Rapid
<u>1% CMC - 20% OTC - Collagen Matrix</u>						
Heat	6.7 ± 0.2	20.7 ± 2.3	Shr./hrd.	Homog.	LA	Slow
Lyophilized	6.9 ± 0.2	22.5 ± 8.1	Crusty/hrd.	Homog.	VLA	Rapid
<u>1% CMC - 20% OTC - Cellulose Matrix</u>						
Heat	43.4 ± 0.6	111 ± 15	Crusty/hrd.	Homog.	VLA	Rapid
Lyophilized	42.7 ± 1.3	98.5 ± 5.1	Crusty/hrd.	Heterog.	VLA	Rapid
<u>2% Lecithin - 2% OTC - Collagen Matrix (prepared from EtOH soln.)</u>						
Vacuum	7.1 ± 0.6	10.7 ± 1.7	Pliable	Homog.	VCA	Slow
<u>2% Lecithin - 2% OTC - Cellulose Matrix (prepared from EtOH soln.)</u>						
Vacuum	41.1 ± 1.6	19.2 ± 2.6	Pliable	Homog.	CA	½ Rapid ½ Slow

TABLE 2-continued

Preparation	Carrier wt. (mg)	OTC wt. (mg)	Phys. State	OTC Dist. (macro.)	Assoc.	Release Rate
<u>2% OTC - Collagen Matrix (prepared from EtOH sol.)</u>						
Vacuum	7.9 ± 0.6	16.3 ± 1.3	Pliable	Homog.	½ CA ½ VLA	Slow Rapid
<u>2% OTC - Cellulose Matrix (prepared from EtOH soln.)</u>						
Vacuum	38.8 ± 4.7	12.8 ± 2.8	Pliable	Homog.	VLA	Rapid

Table 2 describes the finished product in terms of the following properties:

Weights of carrier mark (by weighing) and OTC (by analysis). Averages ± SD were obtained from 5 samples.

"Physical state" describes the appearance and mechanical properties of the Matrix. These varied from pliable to crusty to hard (hrd.) to shriveled (shr.). "Dark." indicates the the OTC had darkened.

"OTC dist. (macro.);" describes the macroscopic OTC distribution of OTC in the Matrix after dissecting it and observing it in cross section under an ultra-violet light. It was rated as grossly homogeneous (homog.) if OTC was observed in all portions of the Matrix and as heterogeneous (heterog.) when it was not.

"Assoc. (micro.);" describes the microscopic distribution of OTC in relation to the fibers. It was determined using a fluorescent microscope, observing dry samples and their behavior upon re-wetting. The following modes of association were observed:

Very loose association (VLA): OTC Microcrystals have few discernible points of contact with fibers under microscopic examination. In these cases OTC dust is released when the preparation is torn apart or shaken.

Loose association (LA): Microscopic examination shows that the OTC Microcrystals have few points of contact with fibers. Under microscopic examination the Microcrystals invariably become dislodged when water is added to isolated fibers.

Close association (CA): Microscopic examinations shows that the OTC Microcrystals are in intimate contact with fibers. No space can not be discerned between Microcrystals and the fibers to which they are bound. Under microscopic examination the Microcrystals could be dislodged from isolated fibers after water was added and the fibers were agitated.

Continuous close association (CCA): Observations were the same as CA except that the complete surface area of the fiber is covered with OTC.

Very close association (VCL): Intimate contact as in CA but OTC Microcrystals could not be dislodged from isolated fibers by soaking and agitation.

Solid continuous block (SCB): Microcrystals of OTC coat the fibers and fill much of the space between the fibers.

Table 2 also describes the rate of release of Drug Micro-particles from the hydrated Matrix observed under the microscope (Examples 13-20).

EXAMPLE 3

Lecithin-Oxytetracycline-Collagen Matrix and
Lecithin-Oxytetracycline-Cellulose Matrix

An aqueous suspension of 20% (w/v) oxytetracycline (OTC), 20% (w/v) lecithin microcrystals was prepared by

the process described in Example 1 except that the source of lecithin was Ovothin® 120 (Lucas Meyer, Decatur, Ill.) and the final pH was 5.0. Gelfoam® and cellulose fiber gauze (from "Non-Stick Pad", Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N.J.) were cut, measured. They were then impregnated with the above suspension by manipulation (squeezing and allowing to reform). The excess liquid was removed by blotting and the samples were dried by heat treatment or lyophilization as indicated. With the Gelfoam® samples, the relationships between initial volume, hydrated, dried and rehydrated volume were similar to those described in Example 2. For the cellulose fiber gauze samples, the original dimensions were 3×10×15 mm (0.45 cm³). With addition of lecithin-coated OTC microcrystals they increased thickness by approx. 50% (0.675 cm³) and held this volume when suspended by a surgical forceps. Upon lyophilization they retained this volume. The volume was unchanged upon rehydration.

FIG. 1 presents schematic representations of fragments of the preparations cut from the samples based on observations under the microscope at 10× and 40×. Material was deposited on and between the fibers of the carrier materials within the matrix.

The characteristics of the finished products are given in the first grouping in Table 2. Lyophilization gave pliable products with homogeneous distribution of oxytetracycline (OTC) throughout the dressing, with close association between the microcrystals and the fibers. Under the microscope, individual OTC Microcrystals with 0.5 to 2 μ dimensions could be easily discerned from their strong yellow-green fluorescence. Panel A of FIG. 2 is a reproduction of a transmission photomicrograph of a coated collagen fibril dissected from the preparation and viewed at 800 power. Panel B of FIG. 2 shows exactly the same field illuminated in the ultraviolet which causes OTC to give off yellow-green fluorescence depicted as white in this reproduction.

In this Example the OTC/carrier weight ratios were 3.14±0.35 gm/gm for Gelfoam® and 2.29±0.44 gm/gm for the cellulose gauze. The products are suitable for both insertion into surgical sites and as external wound dressings. The Gelfoam® material can be loaded with OTC to approx. 4.0 gm/gm and still retain this property.

Removal of water by warm drying in air caused the Gelfoam®-based preparation to become shriveled and hard, and caused the gauze-based preparation to darken.

EXAMPLE 4

OTC-Collagen Matrix and OTC-Cellulose Matrix

This is a comparative example, showing the effect of omitting lecithin (or other adjuvant). The procedure of Example 3 was repeated except that lecithin was omitted and

17

sonication (Sonifier® Cell Disrupter, Mod. W 185D, Heat System and Ultrasonics, Plainview, N.Y.) was used for particle size reduction. In attempt to minimize crystal reaggregation, the Gelfoam® and gauze samples were rapidly impregnated. Volume relationships were similar to those described in Examples 2 and 3, for Gelfoam® and gauze, respectively. As shown in the second grouping of Table 2, the distribution of OTC within the two types of matrix was heterogeneous. The microcrystals were loosely or very loosely associated with the collagen matrix and cellulose matrix, respectively. A lower degree of OTC incorporation was obtained for the Gelfoam®-based preparation. The samples were pliable, and are suitable for external wound dressings. However, the samples are not resistant to continuous vibration.

EXAMPLE 5

Collagen-OTC-Collagen Matrix and Collagen-OTC-Cellulose Matrix

Oxytetracycline (OTC) was sonicated in buffer in the presence of 2% (w/v) collagen (Insoluble Type I Bovine Achilles Tendon, C-9879, Lot 21F-8000, Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo.). The sonication was performed for 60 min. at 30°-40° C. Gelfoam® samples were impregnated and lyophilized. Volume relationships were similar to those described in Example 2 except that the sample did not swell to its original volume when it was rehydrated. It remained at its low volume (<0.2 cm³, or <40% original volume) for at least 15 hrs.

The lyophilized sample was a crusty and hard. The matrix could be shaped by compression and could be easily torn apart or trimmed without loss of OTC. Under microscopic examination, the Gelfoam®-based preparation had clumps of 2-5 µm microcrystals (strong yellow-green fluorescence) entrapped between the original and added collagen. This material is suitable for implantation in bone.

When cellulose gauze was used as a carrier material, a crusty and hard material was also obtained. Volume relationships were as described in Example 3. Microscopic examination revealed clumps of 2-5 µm OTC Microcrystals (yellow-green fluorescence) embedded in flakes of collagen loosely adhering to the cellulose fibers. This emphasizes the need for the adjuvant to have affinity for both the drug microparticle and the carrier material.

EXAMPLE 6

PEG-OTC-Collagen Matrix and PEG-OTC-Cellulose Matrix

OTC was sonicated at 20% (w/v) in the presence of 1% (w/v) polyethylene glycol (PEG) (m.w. 3,350, P-3640, Lot 127F-0214, Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo.). For Gelfoam®, inclusion of this non-ionic surfactant did not improve the adhesion of the OTC-Microparticles, but produced a less pliable product in the dry state (Table 2). For the gauze preparation, inclusion of PEG did not improve the adhesion of the OTC-Microparticles and did not change the pliability of the product. Volume relationships were as described in Examples 2 and 3, respectively.

EXAMPLE 7

CMC-OTC-Collagen Matrix and CMC-OTC-Cellulose-Cellulose Matrix

The procedure of Example 4 was repeated, except that the sonication was done in the presence of 1% (w/v) carboxym-

18

ethylcellulose (CMC) (sodium salt, C-8758, Lot 67F-0527, Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo.). Treatment of Gelfoam® and gauze materials with this macromolecule increased the hardness of the material and did not improve the adhesion of the OTC-Microparticles (Table 2). Volume relationships were as described in Examples 2 and 3, respectively.

EXAMPLE 8

Lecithin-OTC-Collagen Matrix and Lecithin-OTC-Cellulose Matrix from an ethanol medium

An ethanolic solution of 2% (w/v) OTC and 2% (w/v) lecithin was made and the Gelfoam® and gauze samples were wetted with this solution and dried at room temperature under vacuum. This cycle was repeated for a total of 5 times. The procedure resulted in homogeneous OTC distribution in the finished collagen matrix and cellulose matrix. Under the microscope, 1-4 µm microcrystals were observed. Some were in clumps, but all were in close or very close association with the cellulose fibers or collagen fibers, respectively. The products are pliable and are suitable for both insertion into surgical sites and for use as external wound dressings. The degrees of OTC loading were lower than in Examples 3 and 4. The volumes of the samples did not change with immersion in ethanol solution, dehydration or rehydration.

EXAMPLE 9

OTC-Collagen Matrix and OTC-Cellulose Matrix from an ethanol medium

Example 8 was repeated, except that lecithin was not included. This also resulted in pliable finished products with low degrees of loading, and with looser association between the drug and fibers. The volumes of the samples did not change with immersion in ethanol solution, evaporation or hydration.

EXAMPLES 10-12

Drug Release, Macroscopic Observations

In these examples, materials from previous examples were tested for the rate of release of oxytetracycline. The samples were introduced into vials containing 2.0 ml of 300 mM mannitol, 2 mM phosphate buffer, pH 7.0. The samples became completely hydrated within 1-15 minutes. Gelfoam®-based samples expanded from their dry volume (<0.2 cm³) to their pre-impregnated volumes of approx. 0.50 cm³. The exception was collagen-OTC-Gelfoam® which did not expand. All the gauze-based samples retained the volumes of their treated states (1.5 times original volume).

After several minutes of hydration the samples were compressed once (to approx. 1/10th of their original volume) against the wall of the container to squeeze out any oxytetracycline which was not associated with the carrier material. The samples were then removed and introduced into a new vials with new buffer and the process was repeated at the end of 3-hour intervals for up to 15 hours. The cumulative amount of oxytetracycline released was calculated. The data are shown in FIG. 3.

EXAMPLE 10

OTC release from Lecithin-OTC-Collagen Matrix and PEG-OTC-Collagen Matrix

The top trace of FIG. 3 is a control experiment which shows that when Gelfoam® is simply impregnated with an

aqueous suspension of lecithin-coated OTC microcrystals, but not dried or lyophilized, the OTC is released quickly. The center trace in FIG. 3 shows that Lecithin-OTC-Gelfoam prepared by lyophilization in Example 3 releases its OTC slowly. In this test, 6 hours are required to release 70% of the OTC. Similar results were obtained with samples which had been dried at 36° C. The comparison shows that the lyophilization or drying has caused the lecithin-coated OTC microcrystals to be bound to the collagen fibers of the collagen matrix.

FIG. 3 shows that PEG-OTC-collagen matrix (lyophilized) releases OTC very rapidly, indicating that PEG does not provide a firm attachment of the OTC to the collagen matrix.

The above experiments also showed that the release of OTC was by release of OTC microparticles (Mechanism B). When the carrier material was squeezed the solution became cloudy, indicating that colloidal material was released. Also, the amounts of OTC released into certain 2.0 ml aliquots (approx. 10 mg) exceeded the solubility of OTC (1.1 mg/ml at pH 7.0).

EXAMPLE 11

OTC release from Collagen-OTC-Collagen Matrix

FIG. 3 shows that Collagen-OTC-Collagen Matrix prepared by lyophilization gives very slow release of OTC. Only 15% of the incorporated OTC was released in 15 hours. This shows that the addition of collagen increases OTC retention. Microscopic examination of this preparation showed that microcrystals were physically entrapped in a matrix of solid collagen material. In this experiment, the release was consistent with Mechanism A (release of OTC monomers). No cloudiness was observed in the solution, and the free concentration of OTC in the aliquots was ≤ 0.6 mg/ml which is well below its solubility limit (1.1 mg/ml).

EXAMPLE 12

Lecithin-OTC-Collagen Matrix and OTC-Collagen Matrix from ethanol solution

The release rates were also determined for the Gelfoam®-based samples of Examples 8 and 9, prepared by impregnation with ethanolic solutions of 2% OTC with or without 2% lecithin, respectively. Under the conditions of FIG. 3, 70% release of OTC from the lecithin/OTC loaded preparation required 6 hrs. For the preparation without lecithin, 70% release required approx. 14 hr. This difference may relate to the larger size of the OTC crystals obtained in the absence of lecithin.

EXAMPLES 13-20

Drug Release, Microscopic Observations

EXAMPLE 13

OTC release from Lecithin-OTC-Collagen Matrix, Microscopic Observations

The fragment of the Lecithin-OTC-Collagen Matrix sample from Example 3 was removed and was mounted between a slide and coverslip, buffered isotonic mannitol was added, and the process of hydration and OTC release was visualized using the fluorescence microscope at 800-fold magnification. By switching from ultraviolet excitation to transmitted light, OTC microcrystals could be discerned

from lecithin and the collagen carrier material. Within 2-3 minutes of addition of the medium, changes in light transmission could be observed, with the collagen fibers becoming more diffuse. Within 5 minutes, some OTC microcrystals were being released from the edge of the preparation, where they exhibited Brownian motion. Lecithin and OTC microcrystals which were intimately associated with the collagen fibrils could be observed to bud and swell. Panels C and D of FIG. 2 represent transmission and fluorescent photomicrographs of a coated collagen fibril within the preparation. The OTC microcrystals are more widely separated.

Close to the edge of the hydrated preparation immobilized individual OTC microcrystals could be discerned. Within the center of the 0.1-1.0 mm dimensioned material, OTC microcrystals were at high concentration, were immobilized and individual microcrystals could not be discerned. However, OTC microcrystals could be made to flow out in "rivers" when the sample was squeezed by manipulating the coverslip. The released OTC microcrystals were of fairly uniform size estimated to be in the 0.3-0.7 μ m range.

This behavior was graded as slow release. (See Table 2, last column.)

EXAMPLE 14

OTC release from PEG-OTC-Collagen Matrix, Microscopic Observations

The experiment of Example 13 was repeated using the PEG-OTC-Collagen Matrix preparation of Example 6. The sample changed shape immediately after the addition of aqueous medium. The movement and streaming removed OTC microcrystals within 20 sec. Manipulation of the coverslip showed that the microcrystals could be readily squeezed out, indicating a lack of affinity for the collagen matrix. The released OTC microcrystals ranged in size between an estimated 0.1 and 5.0 μ m.

This behavior was graded as rapid release (see Table 2, last column).

EXAMPLE 15

OTC release from CMC-OTC-Collagen Matrix, Microscopic Observations

The experiment of Example 13 was repeated using CMC-OTC-Collagen Matrix from Example 7. Rapid release was observed, with observations comparable to those of Example 14.

EXAMPLE 16

OTC release from OTC-Collagen Matrix, Microscopic Observations

The experiment of Example 13 was repeated using the OTC-Collagen Matrix preparation of Example 4, lacking adjuvant. As with PEG-OTC-Collagen Matrix (Example 14), microcrystals were rapidly dissociated, indicating a lack of affinity for the collagen matrix. The microcrystals were predominantly 2-5 μ m.

EXAMPLE 17

OTC release from Collagen-OTC-Collagen Matrix, Microscopic Observations

The experiment of Example 13 was repeated using the Collagen-OTC-Collagen Matrix of Example 5. The matrix

did not change shape or optical properties even 30 minutes after the addition of aqueous medium. The yellow fluorescence of the OTC remained within the mass of the collagen matrix, and only occasional 0.5–5.0 μm microcrystals could be discerned on the edge. Ninety minutes after the addition of the aqueous medium, manipulation of the coverslip did not dislodge OTC microcrystals. This behavior was graded as very slow release (see Table 2, last column). From this, and from the release experiment of Example 11, we concluded that microcrystalline OTC is firmly lodged in the collagen matrix.

EXAMPLE 18

OTC release from Lecithin-OTC-Collagen Matrix (ethanol preparation), Microscopic Observations

The experiment of Example 13 was repeated using Lecithin-OTC-Collagen Matrix of Example 8 prepared by evaporation of ethanol. Slow release was observed, comparable to that seen in with lyophilized Lecithin-OTC-Collagen Matrix in Example 13.

EXAMPLE 19

OTC release from OTC-Collagen Matrix (ethanol preparation), Microscopic Observations

The experiment of Example 13 was repeated using OTC-Collagen Matrix of Example 9 prepared by evaporation of ethanol. One-half of the OTC was rapidly released. The remainder was released slowly as with Lecithin-OTC-Collagen Matrix.

EXAMPLE 20

OTC release from cellulose gauze matrices, Microscopic Observations

The experiments of Examples 13–19 were repeated using the cellulose gauze preparations and the results are tabulated in the final column of Table 2.

The above examples and teachings show how one skilled in the art can select (1) the carrier material, (2) the drug to be incorporated, (3) the adjuvant, and (4) the method of preparation to get optimal mechanical properties and drug release characteristics for use as a therapeutic wound dressing or implant.

To summarize the preferred embodiment of our invention, water-insoluble drugs are reduced to 20 nm–30 μm size in aqueous suspension, mixed with defined adjuvant materials and soaked into existing surgical materials consisting of fibers, fabrics or solid foams and water is removed by lyophilization. The finished product constitutes a surgical material capable of delivering large quantities of drug to the surrounding tissue at defined rates. The choice of drug concentration and adjuvant materials and method of incorporation can be used to control the rate of drug release from the surgical material. The modes of incorporation involve physico-chemical affinity of the adjuvant for both the microcrystalline drug and the surgical material. Alternatively the adjuvant can serve as an aid to entrapment of the drug microcrystal between the fibers of the surgical material. The drug-containing material is implantable if the existing surgical material from which it is formed is implantable. The drug-containing material can also be used as an external dressing. Water-soluble drugs can be incorporated in the surgical materials. Their rates of release can be controlled by encapsulation within phospholipid membranes, by adjuvants which render them insoluble, or by a combination of these principles.

The implant of the present invention may be used in surgical or dental procedures wherein it is desired to simultaneously control bleeding and deliver a drug to adjacent tissue. In particular, contemplated uses include closing the skin or laceration for pain/infection control; decreasing inflammation and preventing keloid formation when dosing skin; after thoracotomy for pain control to enhance ventilation thereby preventing pneumonia; after herniorrhaphy when laid upon the ilioinguinal nerve as it is exposed for pain control; after surgery in a contaminated area to deliver antibiotics; after all types of surgery for infection control; after orthopedic surgery to provide bone growth stimulating factors to the site; after orthopedic surgery to provide pain relief, which facilitates joint movement which facilitates recovery; after wounding on the battlefield to provide pain relief, hemostasis, infection control during transport when applied topically or to exposed parenteral areas of the body.

The present invention provides a pliable, implantable material, suitable for use in surgery and dental practice, which releases a drug or biological agent to the surrounding tissue over a chosen period to achieve a therapeutic effect. Our invention can also be used as a removable wound dressing. Our invention can also provide a semi-rigid material which is suitable for implantation in bone, and which is capable of releasing a drug or biological agent over long periods of time. In particular, contemplated uses include implanting the device during surgery to provide pain relief, implantation during orthopedic surgery to provide inflammation relief thereby quickening the rehabilitation process, implantation post dental extraction in the tooth socket for pain control; when impregnated with materials to hasten bone healing it will be implanted along sites of fracture to improve healing of bone; when impregnated with antibiotics it will be implanted during surgery to provide sustained release of antibiotics to the local area; when impregnated with materials to improve clotting it will be implanted during surgery or post dental extraction to facilitate hemostasis; when used topically it will be applied to provide pain relief if impregnated with anesthetics/analgesics; when impregnated with antibiotics it will be applied to prevent or treat infection.

Further aspects of our invention include the ability to control the rate and mode of release of the drug by choice of concentration and type of adjuvant used, as well as the ability to incorporate the drug at high payload (up to 4 gm Drug/gm Carrier Material). Thus, drugs can be delivered at high concentrations to the adjoining tissue for long durations to prevent the growth of bacteria, to facilitate wound healing and to even give systemic drug delivery, when needed. Additionally, the use of adjuvants to adjust the release rates for water-insoluble and water-soluble drugs is a significant aspect of our invention.

In conclusion, the present invention provides a means of giving continuous treatment of a wound or surgical site with a drug. When used with a resorbable carrier material, our invention provides an implantable sustained delivery device for the drug, achieving local therapeutic benefit while providing hemostasis and a controlled environment for tissue regeneration. It provides a large reservoir of drug at the site where it is needed, but in the form of drug microparticle with controlled association with the carrier matrix material.

With the foregoing and other objects, advantages and features of the invention that will become hereinafter apparent, the nature of the invention may be more clearly understood by reference to the following detailed description of the invention, the appended claims and to the several views illustrated in the attached drawings.

What is claimed is:

1. A drug delivering surgical implant, dressing, or suture comprising:

a carrier consisting essentially of fibers having diameters of between about 0.1 micrometers to about 100 micrometers, said fibers being coated with a multilamellar, amphiphatic membrane; and,

a pharmaceutical releasably bound to said fibers, said pharmaceutical comprising solid microparticles of between about 20 nanometers to about 20 micrometers, said microparticles being coated with a multilamellar, amphiphatic membrane.

2. The drug delivering surgical implant, dressing, or suture of claim 1 wherein said carrier is a porous matrix with said fibers being covalently cross-linked.

3. The drug delivering surgical implant, dressing, or suture of claim 1 wherein said carrier comprises multiple strands of said fibers.

4. The drug delivering surgical implant, dressing, or suture of claim 1, wherein said pharmaceutical is selected from the group consisting of antiseptics, antibiotics,

antiinflammatories, local anesthetics, tissue growth promoters, tissue destruction inhibitors, and combinations thereof.

5. The drug delivering surgical implant, dressing, or suture of claim 1, further comprising a preservative.

6. The drug delivering surgical implant, dressing, or suture of claim 5, wherein said preservative is taken from the group consisting of benzalkonium chloride, benzethonium chloride, propylparaben, butylparaben, chlorobutanol, benzyl alcohol, phenol, sodium benzoate, and EDTA.

7. The drug delivering surgical implant, dressing, or suture of claim 1 wherein said multilamellar, amphiphatic membrane is comprised of a substance selected from the group consisting of lecithin, phosphatidic acid, phosphatidyl serine, phosphatidyl inositol, caridolipin, phosphatidyl glycerol, phosphatidyl ethanolamine, sphinomyelin and monoglycerides.

8. The drug delivering surgical implant, dressing or suture of claim 1 wherein said coating substance is lecithin.

* * * * *